The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,550,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.	CHEFOO.
KOBE.	TIENTSIN.
OSAKA.	PEKIN.
NAGASAKI.	NEWCHWANG.
LONDON.	DALNY.
LYONS.	PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK.	ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO.	LIOYANG.
HONOLULU.	MUKDEN.
BOMBAY.	TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI.	CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.	

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.
„ 6 „ ..... 4% „
„ 3 „ ..... 3% „

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [17

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD $3,250,000
ABOUT MEX $5,900,000
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD $3,250,000
=ABOUT MEX $5,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „ „ „
3 „ 3½ „ „ „ „

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:—

Berlin	Calcutta	Hamburg	Hankow
Kobe	Peking	Singapore	Tientsin
Tsinanfu	Tsingtau	Yokohama	

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warschauer & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
} Berlin.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Jacob S. H. Sterh
} Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

F. JUNG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,378,375 (about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½% per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3½% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [20

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling
£1,000,000 at 2/- = $10,000,000
Silver $11,750,000
$21,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS. $10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq.	E. Shellim, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq.	R. Shewan, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq.,	H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
C. R. Lensmann, Esq.	H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.	

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [27

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 800,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months. 4 per cent.
„ „ „ 6 „ ... 3½ „
„ „ „ 3 „ ... 2½ „

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [25

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).
Reserve Fund ..... Fl. 2,112,570.36 (£176,048).

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Sub-Office:—THE HAGUE.
Head Agency:—BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.
CORRESPONDENTS:—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:
London: { The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd. / Swiss Bankverein.
Paris:—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Berlin:—Deutsche Bank.
Brussels:—Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Vienna:—Union Bank.
Rome:—Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the world and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 % per annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 % per annum.
„ „ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ „ 3 „ 3 „ „

J. BOETJE,
Manager.

16, Des Vœux Road Central. [19

Notice of Firm.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.
(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [707

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DELTA, Capt. C. L. Daniel	About 29th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports of Call	DEVANHA, Capt. T. H. Hide, R.N.R.	30th Nov., Noon.	*See Special Advertisement*
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PESHAWUR, Capt. C. F. Lockstone, R.N.R.	About 1st Dec.	Freight only.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	NORE, Capt. G. Phillips	About 4th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NILE, Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	About 8th Dec.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907. [2

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

COAL VASES

IN

Brass, Iron, and Copper.

BRASS & IRON CURB SUITES.

FIRE IRONS. FIRE BRASSES.
COAL VASE TONGS.
FIRE SCREENS. FIRE GUARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [85

CHAMPAGNES.
SHERRIES.
PORTS.
MARSALAS AND MADEIRAS.
CLARETS.
BURGUNDIES.
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
BRANDIES.
WHISKIES.
GINS.
LIQUEURS.
BITTERS.
ALES, BEERS AND STOUTS.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [38

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 24th November,

THE Company's Steamship

"SUI-TAI"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"

will return from Macao at 5 P.M. to the Co.'s Wharf.

Meals and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon,	Return Fare	$4.00
„	„ „ on the following day	5.00
„	Single „	2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
Children under 12 years Half-Price.
NO CHITS will be accepted, and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. [67

Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

For Sale at

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
THE MUTUAL STORES,
and all its BRANCHES.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.,
and the Agents—
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. [30

THE CITY OF PARIS,
PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,
2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large Assortment of EVENING GOWNS from $60.

Also Furs, Feather Boas, Trimmings, &c. [39

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.
Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole agents. [545

Hotels.

GO TO

CONNAUGHT HOTEL

and enjoy a musical hour, Sunday evenings.

DINNER 7.30 to 9.30 P.M.

Price - - $1.25

Music by The Calcutta String Band. [749

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [26

VICTORIA HOTEL,
(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMEEN),
SHAMEEN, CANTON,
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.
R. HAYNES,
Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,
(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).
MACAO, CHINA,
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.
Capt. T. AUSTIN,
Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor. [25

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 66.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [99

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,".....2,363 tons.....Captain H. D. Jones.
" "POWAN,".....2,338 " ..... " H. I. Black.
" "FATSHAN," .....2,260 " ..... " C. V. Lloyd.
" "KINSHAN," .....1,995 " ..... " B. Branch.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted)

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9.30 P.M. from Company's Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN,".....1,651 tons.....Captain W. A. Valentine (At Dock).
" "SUI-TAI,".....1,651 " ..... " G. F. Morrison.
" "HEUNGSHAN," ...1,998 " ..... " R. D. Thomas.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from QUEEN'S STREET WHARF WEST, (except Mondays from DOUGLAS WHARF) and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,".....119 tons,.....Captain R. Ramsay.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,".....588 tons .....Captan S. Bell Smith.
" "NANNING,".....569 " ..... " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [9

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907. [14

IMPERIAL BREWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURE CREAM BEER.

For samples and prices please apply to

WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.
BARRETTO & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. 1809

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).
Canton Agents:—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. [370

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.
Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extras.
Modern Management.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEF" HONGKONG, Telephone No. K4.

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor. [768

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.
Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt. Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905. [37

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	Steamers	To sail
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kirchner	About SUNDAY, the 24th Nov., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YORCK" Capt. J. Radermann	About WEDNESDAY, the 4th Dec., 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZESS ALICE" Capt. G. Rott	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 4th Dec., 1907.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 5th Dec., 1907.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of Dec., 1907.
EXTRA STEAMER.		
EUROPE, VIA PORTS OF CALL	"SACHSEN" Capt. Woltemas	About WEDNESDAY, 25th Dec., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. [1

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILATJAP...	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS ...	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Dec.	JAPAN	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS ...	JAVA	First half Dec.	JAVA PORTS	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG..	JAPAN	Second half Dec.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Dec.
TJIMAHI.....	JAPAN	First half Jan.	JAVA PORTS	First half Jan.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 19th November, 1907. [13

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [60

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1907 [1

A CHINESE REPUBLIC.

An account is published in the *Bourse Gazette* of a hitherto unknown Chinese republic in Russian territory in the Far East, on the Iman river, between Bialy and Dyassyan, a barren country not far from Vladivostok. The Chinese republic, which has escaped the attention of the Russian administration and made a set of laws of its own, is called the Republic of Iman. One of the paragraphs of its laws, called "The First Law of the Turkey Red Fustian," contains the constitution and rules of conduct, as follows:

"These are the laws approved by the celestial Chinese Government (Tun Ten Loo) for the valley of the River Iman (Gunihui) and surrounding country:

"Brothers: We have taken the oath in the sight of heaven to govern the Iman valley and its neighbourhood, the Chinese citizen brothers and the Orochon helots as well as the guests and the newcomers among us, according to law and justice, and all violations of our statutes will be punished without the slightest clemency in accordance with the following rules:

"Gambling, card playing, keeping bank, etc., is permitted only one month in the year—from November 15th to December 15th. Those guilty of violating this rule are punished by a fine of 500 pounds of their movable property, a fat pig and twenty blows with a stick. This punishment affects only gamblers who have not the right to gamble, not being registered in the list of 'Cross Brothers.' The bankkeeper, the house owner and the gambling clerk are equally subject to punishment.

"If one of our subjects steals sable skins from another's house, or relieves the set traps of others of this valuable animal, or takes it from another's grounds, he is punished by burial alive. Whoever steals the precious dgenshen root is put to death by drowning without any exercise of mercy. Whoever steals pantiopium is buried alive without clemency.

"Guests have the right to three days' free board and lodging at every house in the republic; after this term expires they must pay 40 kopecks a day for food, and if they happen to arrive during the celebration of the Chinese New Year they must contribute 15 roubles for the said celebration.

"Everybody is obliged to keep a watchd at his house; if he has none, he must borr one from his neighbour, and if such a dog d the neighbour has no right to claim it back. For violation of this law one is punishable by forty blows with the stick.

"If any workmen or guests are seen to fraternize according to the mysterious rites of the Cross Brotherhood, and the landlord does not report such fraternization to the authorities he is fined 400 pounds of movable property, while the guilty ones receive twenty blows of the stick each.

"Old debts may be collected from the Orochon native, but loans in general are hereafter forbidden. In the forests and in the mountains no debts whatsoever can be collected; on the Iman river debts can be collected, but not indoors. The punishment for cunning is 400 pounds of movable property, twenty blows and a fat pig.

"Citizens of the republic who do not announce the approach of a Russian are put to death on the spot."

These statutes were translated by the Registrator Tsun-Fu, faithfully from the original, in the third year of the reign of Emperor Gan-Tsue, on the third day of the fourth moon.

PRISONER HIS OWN GAOLER.

MONTE CARLO COMEDY.

Our cables have given details of the shocking murder at Monte Carlo by the Goolds, and one wonders what would happen to them in the event of their being found guilty of wilful murder by the Monegasque Court, and in conformity with the law, sentenced to death. Monaco has no guillotine and no executioner, and, indeed, no arrangements for dealing with criminals.

An English writer recalls the amusing story told by Maupassant about a murderer who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death in Monte Carlo. The authorities asked France to loan them M. Deibler and his little instrument, the "red widow." The French Government consented to oblige for the consideration of 25,000 francs (£1,000). The Prince thought this too dear, and so applied to his brother of Italy. Italy offered to do the thing, all included, for 17,000 francs. This again was found too dear.

"The man is not worth it," said the Monegasque authorities.

So the sentence of death was commuted to one of life imprisonment. But there was no prison in Monaco, and a gaol had to be created for the express purpose of confining this murderer, and a gaoler had to be appointed. This state of things lasted some months, and then the gaoler died.

The authorities at Marlo, when considering the appointment of his successor, came to the conclusion that the man, the one prisoner, was costing the State a great deal of money. So a commission visited him, and told him that in future he would be required to act as his own gaoler. He grumbled a bit at this increase of sentence, but complied. His meals used to be sent down to him from one of the hotels in the town, but one day the scullion who brought him his dinner did not turn up to time, and so the prisoner walked up to the hotel and took his meal there. After that day he got into the habit of going up to the hotel for his meals; then, after a stroll on the front, he used to return to his prison and shut himself in, carefully bolting the door inside.

But again the authorities found that he was costing them too much, and so one day they called him up and told him that they were sick of seeing him about the place, and that he must clear out. He emphatically refused to do anything of the kind. "You sentenced me to penal servitude for life," he argued, "and I expect to work out my sentence. I have no means of earning a livelihood since you crented all the bother, and it is to you that I took for my sustenance."

To cut a long story short, the Principality of Monaco was obliged to settle an annuity of 600 francs (£24) a year upon the convict before he would consent to accept his freedom and leave the country. As soon as this was arranged, he took up his abode in a little cottage just over the Monaco border.

This is a true story, and the document fixing the man's pension, together with details about the payments, may be seen in the Monaco archives. The late Prince of Monaco was fond of telling this story in Parisian drawing-rooms.

Notice of Firm

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after this date all RECEIPTS and CONTRACTS or ORDERS for goods purchased in connection with the business of this Hotel, must be signed by HO SHAU CHEUNG (何紹璋) and HO MAN YUK (何文玉) or either of them, otherwise the Proprietors of this Hotel will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for same.

Notice is hereby also given that the Proprietors of this Hotel will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS contracted by any of the employees unless signed by either of the above signatories.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, Proprietors.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1907. [945

For Sale.

JAPANESE CURIOS.

SELLING OFF AT COST PRICE.

To 24th December.

A LARGE STOCK OF

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
CALENDERS, TOYS,
JAPANESE DOLLS,
LANTERNS
AND
CURIO BOXES
(ALL OF LATEST DESIGN AND PATTERN),
ALSO
TEA SETS,
SALBUM,
SATSUMA & CLOISONNE WARE,
BRASS & BRONZE WARE,
LACQUER WARE,
PICTURES & FRAMES,
SCREENS, &c., &c.

We take this opportunity of tendering our thanks to all our customers for their valued support, and for the many expressions of approval received from patrons in every part of the world during the past year.

NIKKO CO.,
No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1907. [961

HUMBER CYCLES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Cycles Makers BY ROYAL WARRANTS TO H.M. KING EDWARD VII. AND H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES

WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEEDGEAR, GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES.

From $120 to $150 each.

GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.

WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

Portsmouth Evening News:—"For 38 years the name of the HUMBER has been as a guarantee of good workmanship."

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,
AGENTS,
11, D'AGUILAR STREET and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [746

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [46

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

TWEEDS.
CLOTHS.
CHEVIOTS.

Dress Fabrics for every Occasion.

ALPACAS.
ARMURES.
SERGES.

Special Show of New Goods.

VOILES.
EOLIENNES.
NINONS.

WM. POWELL, LTD.,
Outfitters, Milliners, Furnishers,
Des Vœux Road,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1907. [33

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, commencing at **2.30 p.m.**

AND

THURSDAY, the 28th, commencing at **5 p.m.,** at his Sales Rooms, Duddell St.

A CHOICE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

OLD PALACE and TEMPLE HANGINGS, very fine court Ladies' Silk Embroidered Kimonos, Mantel Draperies, Kakemonos, Cushion Covers and Table Centres.

ANCIENT CARVED WOOD BUDDHAS, RAMAS and FIGURES, OLD LACQUERED WARE.

OLD JAPANESE PORCELAINS, such as Seto, Imari and Kutani Ware.

SATSUMA Vases, Incense Burners and Plates.

BRONZE Vases and Figures.

IVORY Carved Figures and Groups.

OLD NETSUKES, INROS, TSUBAS and PRINTS.

SILK EMBROIDERED and Cut Velvet Screens.

VERY FINE SILK EMBROIDERED PICTURES, OLD BROCADE PRIEST ROBES and HANGINGS.

On view from Sunday, the 24th November.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1907. [1012

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

MONDAY,

the 25th November, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

17 TENNIS RACQUETS,

AND

17 DOZ. BALLS,

ALSO

A quantity of TOYS, BOOTS and SHOES, SOCKS, TABLE COVERS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., &c.;

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. [1018

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1907, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND, near Shaukiwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.W.	S.E.	N.E.	S.W.		$	$
			feet	feet.	feet	feet			
	Shaukiwan Inland Lot No. 410.	about 100 ft. East of Shaukiwan No. 9 Bridge.	32	32	63	60	1,920	18	960

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. [1019

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1907, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Shaukiwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.W.	S.E.	N.E.	S.W.		$	$
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.			
	Shaukiwan Inland Lot No. 411	Shaukiwan, near Shaukiwan Inland Lot No. 395	60	60	18	18	1,080	16	540

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. [1020

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEORGE P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

MONDAY,

the 2nd day of December, 1907, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at his Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at PING CHAU in the New Territories in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.:—

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF GROUND situate at Ping Chau aforesaid and known and registered in the Hongkong District Land Office as Lot No. 130 in District Ping Chau (near Lantao) in the New Territories of the Colony of Hongkong together with the buildings thereon and the rights members and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Area 19,630 square feet or thereabouts.

The premises are held under all the terms and conditions of the Crown Lease thereof dated 24th January, 1905, at the Annual Crown Rent of $2.23, which Crown Lease and a plan of the Lot can be seen and inspected at the District Land Office, Beaconsfield, Victoria aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
Mr. GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1907. [1021

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Proprietor, The Western Hotel, to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

THURSDAY,

the 28th November, 1907, at 11 A.M., at No. 93, Queen's Road West,

THE WHOLE OF THE

FURNITURE

THEREIN CONTAINED,

Comprising:—

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, SIDEBOARDS with BEVELLED GLASS, DINING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, DRESSING TABLES, PICTURES, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.;

ALSO

One ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE by Hennig Bros., London,

AND

2 COTTAGE PIANOS.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1907. [1009

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,

the 3rd and 4th December, 1907, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. Naval Yard,

SUNDRY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising:—

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—CHAIN CABLE, WOOD BLOCKS, IRON and STEEL BOLTS, HOSES, OOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, ELECTRIC CABLE, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPET, OLD CANVAS CUTTINGS, &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—BEDDING, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, MESS TRAP, COOPERAGE MATERIALS, a large quantity of BISCUITS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1907. [1000

Intimations.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY,

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of

HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,

all of the best quality;

ALSO

SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE, CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE LACES,

all from the best French patterns.

HONGKONG AND SWATOW.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. [828

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, a sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. Be sure by as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicament is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 per packet. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by all Chemists. *9(9

PAPER ON MY NURSERY WALL.

The paper on my nursery wall
Shows meadows bright and green;
A narrow, winding road runs on
The little hills between.
There, crook in hand, roams sad Bo-peep
Trying so hard to find her sheep!

I wish that she could turn and look
Around the nursery wall,
She'd find them, then, as plain as day,
Waiting to hear her call!
It's mean she cannot understand
Her sheep are there, so near at hand!

At night I lie in bed and think
How jolly it would be
If she could only turn her head
As easily as me;
Then, while I'm thinking of Bo-peep,
I generally go fast asleep!

—*Lippincott's.*

COAL AREAS IN CHINA.

OUTPUT OF THE MINES.

Consul W. T. Gracey, of Tsingtau, furnishes the following particulars regarding mining in North China:

The mining concession of the Shantung Mining Company extends to an area of thirty li (ten miles) on either side of the railway which has been built with German capital from Tsingtau to Tsinanfu, and which passes through two known coal fields—Fengtsze, about 173 kilometers (102 miles) from Tsingtau and the valley of Poshan and Tzuchuan, about 290 kilometers (168 miles) from Tsingtau, adjoining which are the iron mines of the Tiehshan, near Chinlingchen. Whether there are any other mineral deposits within the area of the concession which it will be worth exploiting is not known; at any rate, the mining company has secured two such important fields that they will be sufficient to monopolize its attention for many years to come.

The coal fields of Weihsien is remarkable for the irregularity and distribution of its coal seams, and the preliminary boring trials have shown that the whole of the surrounding country has at one time been the scene of violent volcanic eruptions, which have so disturbed the coal deposits that nearly a whole year was lost by the mining engineers in finding a continuous seam.

COAL EMBEDDED IN GRANITE.

The theory advanced to account for the pockets of coal embedded in the granite, which were discovered and have been exploited by the Chinese, is that the action of water on the uneven surface of the subsidiary bed of granite caused deposits of coal forming vegetable matter in the crevices, where they could not be washed away, leaving the upper surface of the granite bare. The remains of the Chinese shafts are distributed in small clusters where these pockets are found, and are separated from each other by the outcropping granite.

After boring for a year, during which only granite and volcanic tufa were found, they struck a seam of coal about nine feet thick at a depth of 450 feet. The Weihsien coal is a bituminous coal containing about 30 per cent. of gas. It burns with a clear flame and does not cake like the Japanese coal, and it has also the advantage of having a lighter smoke. During the year 1906 the Fengtsze mine (Weihsien district) raised 163,000 tons of coal, which was disposed of as follows: Sold at the shaft, including that used at the mine, 103,465 tons; sold at Tsingtau 32,116 tons; sold for export, 23,444 tons, and sold for bunker coal at Tsingtau 3,8,9 tons. The total increase of these mines shows a gain of 29,223 tons over the year 1905.

DEPOSITS OF ANTHRACITE.

The valley of Poshan, in which are the district towns of Poshan and Tzuchuan is about twenty miles long and from 200 yards to nearly six miles broad. The whole of this valley is a vast bed of coal, situate at a deeper level in the middle and appearing on the surface at the edges, where it has been forced upward by the pressure against the limestone of the surrounding hills. At the northwest exit of the valley, the coal bed is interrupted by a chain of limestone hills, but it commences again and continues in undiminished quantity in a westerly direction for another twenty miles between the main range on the south and the Changtaishan on the north. In this valley and its branches are situated the mining centres of Puchi and Puchuan.

The best quality of anthracite coal is found near the surface in the Hejshan valley, and it is on account of this coal that Poshan has been famous. It is principally used in manufacturing coke, which, owing to its lightness, can be transported farther by wheelbarrow than the heavier coal. Unfortunately the Chinese have of late been unable to cope with the water in the shaft, and most of the mines have been obliged to suspend work. The method of removing water is extremely primitive. A basket woven of willow twigs is passed from one man to another and is then emptied into a ditch at the mouth of the coal pit. As the galleries are low and narrow—about three to four feet in diameter—the miners are obliged to work in a sitting position, and during the time that water is being removed from the mine other work has to cease. The side galleries are short and are shored up with millet stalks supported by short wooden props. In a country devoid of timber the cost of shoring up extensive galleries and in addition the difficulty of removing the water is so considerable that the Chinese miners are prevented from going far into a seam of coal. The cost of timber may also account for the small diameter of the galleries, which, if enlarged, would need extra support. The coal, loaded on low wooden trucks, with iron wheels, manufactured at Chinlingchen from Tiehshan iron, is run along the galleries on wooden rails until the bottom of the main shaft is reached, and is then hoisted by wicker baskets attached to a pulley on a framework built over the mouth of the pit, pulled by horses.

LOW PRICE OF COAL AT MINE.

The Tzuchan coal mine, which is worked by foreign machinery supplied by an English firm, was closed in 1891. In 1898, the machinery having been partially repaired, it was put up by a Cantonese at the foot of the Hungshan and used instead of pumping apparatus. The native coal pits, being situated at a higher level, were thereby drained of the water which had put a stop to their workings. Work was then resumed with great vigour, and the Cantonese draws a royalty for keeping the mines dry.

The Shantung Mining Company, in the supposition that the superior Heishan coal which crops out at the head of the valley is the continuation of the main coal bed, has attempted to strike it at a lower level nearer the main railway line, which crosses the entrance of the valley. Boring trials have been carried on with very satisfactory results. The Poshan mines raised in 1907, 7,136 tons. Briquettes are now being manufactured from the smalles coal mixed with coal tar pitch.

NEW PLANTS BEING INSTALLED.

The mines of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, while no longer the only source of coal supply in North China, continue to occupy the first place. The total output of the mines in 1906 amounted to 958,675 tons, as compared with 851,523 tons during 1905.

The mines of the Peking syndicate, in Northern Honan, have encountered obstacles and setbacks which have greatly delayed their development. Nevertheless, there is from these mines a regular production of a very good quality of anthracite coal, which, besides supplying the consumption of the locomotives of the Tachingrailway, is largely used as hard coal-fuel at Tientsin. A fourteen-foot seam was reached in March, 1906, and a twelve-foot one in November, 1906. An excessive flow of water and other difficulties have made a heavy output impossible, but work is energetically proceeding toward the overcoming of these difficulties, and it is hoped that large supplies of coal will be placed on the market in 1907. Another mine, which is already a regular producer and of which great hopes are entertained, is the Tsingkiang mine, in Shansi. This mine produces both bituminous and anthracite coal of good quality, and besides supplying fuel for the Shansi railway and coke for government mints it furnished household fuel to a considerable extent to the residents of Tientsin and is seeking larger markets.

A. CHAZALON & CO.

6, Queen's Road Central,

WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

JUST TO HAND

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH BONBONS,

JAS. PASCALL'S CONFECTIONERY

AND

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1907. [04

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anæmia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London,—M. D. C. M., Victoria University,—M. B., Toronto University,—Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take; will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

7

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....$1,000,000.)

Undertakes and Executes

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., &c.,

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [625

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net **$5.00** per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net **$3.00** per Bag ex Factory

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. [48

Don't Worry. Don't Worry.

WHY WORRY?

CONSULT

PHAROS.

THE MYSTIC AND MODERN ASTROLOGER

YES, WHY WORRY?

About your Business, Health, Pleasures, Friends Abroad, your Love Affairs and Chances in Life.

Yes, Why Worry? Consult Pharos. He is able to advise you, Console you and Warn you. His ambition in this life is to help those in trouble, and must not be classed with the run of Palmists who use their *Supposed Gifts* to make money. Pharos is Independent of this. Willing and able to help all in trouble and relieve their anxiety to the best of his ability and experience.

PHAROS HAS A MESSAGE TO YOU.

You are anxious to put your son to a business that will prosper. Will your daughter be happy in her married life? You are in Love. Have I made a wise choice in mate? Shall I take a partner into my business? Should I be wise in going abroad? All these questions Pharos can answer and advise by the aid of astrology. Why not put this to the test. Send P. O. value 1/- and addressed, stamped envelope to—

PHAROS, DEPT. 14, 45 UNION STREET, GLASGOW

with your Birth Date, Full Name and Title and Town or County of Birth if possible, upon receipt of same Pharos will send you a written Test Horoscope.

With the above Pharos will send you FREE a WRITTEN FORECAST OF YOUR FUTURE.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.

100 ASSORTED Scotch, English & Irish Views, etc. for 1/6.
1,000 " " " Actresses, Songs, Animals, Lovers and Comic Cards for 15/-.
English and Continental Actresses hand tinted real glossy Photographs 15/- per gross.
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS well ASSORTED per reel.
100 Cards for 5/- Value 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d and 6d each.
500 ASSORTED Cards for 20/-.
1 gross Jewelled Cards for 9/-.
Foreign or Colonial Stamps not accepted. Kindly send Money Order.

958] BRITANIA POSTCARD CO., 45, Union Street, Glasgow.

EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
CALCUTTA, 59, Bentinck Street.
SHANGHAI, 565, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1905. 144

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARET.

	per case, 1 doz. qts.	per case, 2 doz. pts.
ST. ESTEPHE	$ 7.50	$ 8.50
ST. JULIEN	9.00	10.00
LA ROSE	12.00	13.00
CHATEAU HAUT BRION LARRIVET	18.00	20.00
CHATEAU MOUTON D'ARMAILHACQ	22.00	24.00
CHATEAU PONTET CANET	25.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR CARNET	30.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN	41.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITE	50.00	—

OUR CLARETS, including the lowest priced, are of EXCEPTIONAL VALUE, and GUARANTEED to be the Genuine Product of the Juice of the Grape.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are well known to connoisseurs to need no comment, and we can confidently recommend them as MATURE and in FINE CONDITION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1907. [31

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MSS., nor to return any Contributions.

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BIRTH.

On November 18, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of MAX MÜLLER, of a son.

DEATH.

At Soochow, William Howard, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. G. HEARD, age 2½ years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907.

GAMBLING IN GAOL.

It has been discovered by the Sydney *Evening News*, that the inmates of Pentridge Gaol are not unaware of the existence of the Melbourne Cup, and are not insensible to its attractions. In the holy calm of prison life it might have been thought that their minds would turn to better things; but it seems that they have not forgotten either the lessons of the "old Adam" or the old George Adams. Just as surely as in the Spring "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," so towards the end of that season his fancy seriously turns to thoughts of Flemington, and weighty considerations regarding form, pedigree, performances, and straight tips loom large in the national consciousness. Stone walls do not a prison make when such an all-pervading influence is in question, and so the shocked officials have discovered a couple of hardened offenders in possession of a piece of paper, on which was a list of horses entered for the Caulfield and Melbourne Cups, with betting prices (in tobacco) given. Really this is too awful. If it be given out that sweeps and totes can be run in gaol, that institution will lose half its terrors for a great many worthy people. In fact, if it transpired that the prizes were really worth having, there might be quite a rush of persons desirous to share in the advantages of such a delectable residence.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 23rd October was delivered in London on the 21st inst.

COMPETITION in Manchuria between Japanese Government tobacco and the Anglo-American Trust is becoming keener.

YALE University has beaten Princeton at football by 12 points to 10, and Dartmouth has beaten Harvard by 22 points to *nil*.

LEAVE of absence to England has been granted to Captain N. A. Hamer, 129th Baluchis, from 21st November, 1907 to 20th July, 1908.

THE Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co. despatched the tender *Victoria* to Vladivostock on Saturday (16th inst.), to tow down to Shanghai the disabled steamer *Norrona*.

THE Right Reverend the Bishop of Victoria will (D.V.) preach in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Service begins at 6 p.m. as usual.

OUR Canton correspondent writes:—On Thursday a large snake measuring over fourteen feet in length and five inches girth was killed on the island of Honam at the Po Kong village.

LO CHE'NG, a wood merchant, of 248 Hollywood Road, was fined $10 at the Police Court this morning, for using a truck without a licence, and an extra $15 for failing to have brakes on the truck.

A QUANTITY of valuable old china has been recovered by the salvage ship *Alfred Nobel* from the wreck of the Dutch East Indiaman *Middelburg*, which sank in Saldanha Bay, South Africa, 209 years ago.

THE rebel guides in Northern Formosa have been subdued. The outbreak was due to the machinations of individuals who had suffered the penalty of the law for urging an invasion of the island by Chinese troops.

SPECIMENS of new bank notes issued by the Deutsch Asiatische Bank have been received in Hankow. They are extremely tastefully and well engraved and are of the following values: $1, $5, $10, $25, $50. Tls. 1, 5, 10, 20.

A PEKING dispatch states that it has been suggested that a special envoy ought to be sent to the United States to present the thanks of their Imperial Majesties to President Roosevelt for returning to China the balance of the Boxer indemnity.

OWING to the unpopularity earned by the English columns of the *Nanfangpao* in opposing the mistaken outcry against the Chekiang Railway Loan, the proprietors have considered it politic to suspend, at least for the day, publication of an English section in the paper.

THE British steamer *Schuylkill* (of 3,344 tons, belonging to the Anglo-American Oil Co.) was ashore on the 17th inst. in Izu province with her bottom damaged. The Standard Oil Company sent out assistance, and the *Schuylkill* was refloated and reached Yokohama on the 18th inst.

THE agitation against the railway loan in Chekiang province has evidently impressed the Government in one way; for instructions have been issued by the Grand Council to the Viceroys and Governors of that and neighbouring provinces to be on the alert against insurrection, as the Government intends to put down any such attempt with a strong hand.

THERE was another disturbance created yesterday afternoon outside Yau-ma-ti Police Station by a crowd of Chinamen who attempted to force their way into the charge-room when two women were arrested. Six arrests were effected, and this morning Inspector McHardy arraigned the accused before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on charges of disorderly behaviour. They were fined $7 apiece.

CHAN YUNG, a medicine hawker, residing at Station Street, Mongkok, paid severely for an error he made a few days ago. On the 10th instant a woman called at his house and asked for some medicine to cure a stomach ache. Chan gave her a plaster. This the woman paid for, and that night adjusted it on her back, according to directions. Evidently the plaster was not prepared for that ailment, for a day or two later the woman broke out in sores. She complained to Inspector McHardy, at Yau-ma-ti Police Station, yesterday, and Chan was arrested. To-day, he was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland with "administering poison" to the woman, and was fined $20. He was also ordered to give $5 compensation to the lady.

ON Saturday (16th inst.) afternoon the Kung Yik Cotton Mill, situated at Jessfield, was formally opened by Mr. David Landale. A large number of foreign guests were received at the mill by two of the principal directors—Messrs. Koo King-char and Chu Lai-fong—the former of whom handed Mr. Landale a golden key with which he opened the door of the mill. The party proceeded to the engine-house, where Mr. Jas. Kerfoot, on behalf of the directors of the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., asked Mrs. Landale to christen the two engines. Mrs. Landale did so, naming the engines Emperor and Empress. She then moved the starting lever and set the engines at work. Refreshments were served in a reception hall and Mr. Landale proposed success to the mill, Mr. Kerfoot replying on behalf of the directors.—*N. C. D. News.*

BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

ENTHRONED TO-DAY.

ELOQUENT SERMON BY HIS LORDSHIP.

The enthronement of the Rt. Rev. Gerard Heath Lander, Lord Bishop of Victoria, took place in St. John's Cathedral this afternoon. There was a large assemblage of those who were glad to welcome the new bishop.

The printed order of the Ceremonial was to the following effect: Seatholders were requested to occupy their seats by 2.50. The bells ceased at 2.55 and all seats then unoccupied were considered free. Admission to the free seats was at 2.15. The West door was closed at 2.45.

The clergy robed in the clergy vestry by 2.50, proceeded to the choir vestry. The lady members of the choir occupied their seats by 2.50.

The Church body and Cathedral Church and the Chinese Church Body assembled in the West Church Body Porch.

The procession of Choir and Clergy left the vestry and passed on the North side of the Church, and waited in the West Porch till the arrival of the Bishop.

Immediately on the arrival of the Bishop at the West Door, the procession moved up the nave—the choir singing Hymn No. 215 ("The Church's one foundation")—in the following order:—

The Cathedral Choir.
Diocesan Lay Readers.
The Chinese Church Body.
The Cathedral Church Body.
The Clergy of the Diocese,
(in order of Seniority).
The Archdeacon of Hongkong.
The Chaplain of the Cathedral.
The Lord Bishop of Victoria.
The Bishop's Chaplains.

The Bishop took his place at a faldstool within the Choir, and Evensong was sung.

His Lordship at the faldstool then presented to the Archdeacon of Hongkong and to the Chaplain of the Cathedral the Letters Commendatory of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and said:—"Reverend Sirs, I present unto you these Letters Commendatory of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and request that I be acknowledged, installed and enthroned Bishop of this Bishopric of Victoria."

The Pro-Chancellor having read the Letter, the Archdeacon said:—Right Reverend Father, In the name and on behalf of the Clergy and Faithful Laity of this Diocese, I, William Banister, Archdeacon of Hongkong and Commissary of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, do receive these Letters Commendatory, and acknowledge you as our lawful Bishop and Right Reverend Father in God. And we pray that your Ministry and Rule in this Diocese may ever be to the Glory of God, and the edification of His People, and we further pray that the Holy Ghost may in all things and at all times sustain and direct you as Chief Shepherd of God's Flock, committed to you in this Diocese. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Then the Bishop was conducted to the Episcopal Throne, and the Chaplain (the installant) after causing him to sit therein held him by the right hand, and said:—"I, Frederick Trench Johnson, Chaplain of this Cathedral Church, acting according to the Letters Commendatory of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, do install and enthrone you, Right Reverend Father, into the Chair Episcopal of this Cathedral Church, and do place you in this Seat in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen. The Lord preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth for evermore. Amen."

The Bishop requested the prayers of the congregation, for which silence was kept for a space.

Priest—O Lord, save Thy Servant our Bishop;
Choir—Who putteth his trust in Thee.
Priest—Send him help from Thy holy place;
Choir—And evermore defend him.
Priest—Let the enemy have no advantage of him;
Choir—Nor the wicked approach to hurt him.
Priest—Be unto him, O Lord, a strong tower,
Choir—From the face of his enemy.
Priest—O Lord, hear our prayer.
Choir—And let our cry come unto Thee.

LET US PRAY:

Grant, we beseech Thee, O Lord, unto Thy Servant, the Bishop of this Diocese, that he, by his preaching and doing always those things that be rightful, may edify the souls of Thy people committed to his charge; and at last may, with them, receive of Thee, the Good and Faithful Shepherd, the recompense of eternal glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O Almighty God, the Disposer of all duties and the bountiful Bestower of all goodness, Who hast appointed divers orders in Thy Church; we humbly beseech Thee that Thou wilt vouchsafe to strengthen Thy Servant, Gerard Heath, appointed to govern this Church and Diocese of Victoria, with the succour of Thy Grace, that he may be faithful unto Thee in this his Pastoral Office, both in word and deed, to the glory of Thy Name, and the edification and right ruling of Thy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Evensong was then continued.

After the singing of a hymn His Lordship delivered the sermon, taking his text from the Acts of the Apostles, 3rd Chap. 7th Verse. He referred to the beneficent work accomplished by missionaries in China, their self-sacrificing nature, and their attributes of virtue. He also spoke of his predecessor in the bishopric, and hoped that he would fulfil these same duties in the manner which had been accomplished by him who had gone before. He submitted that there should be union and Communion amongst all Christians and finally remarked that all congregations should stand by one another.

The sermon seemed to those who were present that Bishop Lander is one of those who will bring together the many sects which have their habitat in Hongkong.

Another hymn followed during which the collection was taken.

The service closed with the benediction.

SUGAR CONVENTION.

ADDITIONAL ACT.

BRITISH COLONIES UNAFFECTED.

In the current issue of the *Government Gazette* are published despatches relating to the Brussels Sugar Convention. We reproduce the despatch of the Secretary of State, together with the report of proceedings of the Permanent International Commission. The first of these documents reads:—

Downing Street,
9th October, 1907.

Sir,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 2nd of July, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copies of a Report by Sir Henry Bergne, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., of the proceedings of the Permanent International Sugar Commission at its recent meeting, which was held to consider the proposals of His Majesty's Government with regard to the Brussels Sugar Convention.

2. Those proposals were accepted by the Commission; the Additional Act to the Brussels Sugar Convention which was agreed to by the Commission for giving effect to them has since received the approval of His Majesty's Government and of the Governments of the other Contracting States; and the Additional Act, together with an accompanying Declaration, copies of which are enclosed, has been signed by the Diplomatic Representatives of the contracting States at Brussels, subject to subsequent ratification on the part of the signatory Powers who are full parties to the Convention.

3. With regard to this Act it is to be observed that, although under the new arrangement the United Kingdom, in accordance with the principle upon which His Majesty's Government felt bound to insist, will be dispensed from the obligation to prohibit or countervail bounty-fed sugar, such dispensation will not probably affect the trade of the British Colonies, since the only bounty-giving country which exports sugar to any appreciable extent is Russia, and the total amount of such sugar is small compared with the total sugar production of the world, while it is further contemplated that Russia may become a party to the Convention, on which subject the Russian Government has submitted proposals for the consideration of the Governments of the contracting States.

4. On the other hand, it will be seen that under the Additional Act the Convention is to be renewed for a further term of five years from the 1st of September, 1908 (instead of being continued merely from year to year under Article X. of the Convention), subject only to its possible discontinuance at the end of three years, under the provisions of Article I. of the Additional Act, an eventuality, however, which is hardly likely to occur in view of its requiring the assent of a majority of the Commission.—I have, etc.,

ELGIN.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

(Enclosure 1 in Circular Despatch of October 9, 1907.)

Sir H. G. Bergne to Sir E. Grey.

Brussels, July 27, 1907.

Sir,—The Permanent Commission established at Brussels under the Sugar Bounties Convention met in Special Session on the 25th instant, the object of the meeting being to consider the suggestion of His Majesty's Government to the effect that if Great Britain could be prepared not to give notice on the 1st of September next of their intention to withdraw on the 1st September, 1908, a notice which they would otherwise feel bound to give at the appointed time.

At this meeting a very general desire was expressed that, in these circumstances, arrangements should, if possible, be made which would permit Great Britain to remain a party to the Sugar Convention. After a somewhat prolonged discussion lasting over three days the Project of Protocol, which is annexed to this despatch as enclosure 1, was drawn up for submission to the respective Governments, on the understanding that if accepted by them it should be signed before the 1st of September next by their diplomatic representatives at Brussels.

As it will be necessary for this instrument, if accepted and signed, to be submitted for the approval of the Parliament in several of the Contracting States, a further delay was stipulated in order to enable this necessary formality to be complete, and it was agreed that the ratifications must be deposited at Brussels at the latest by the 1st of February, 1908. Provision has been made in the Protocole de Signature annexed to the Project of Protocol to enable His Majesty's Government, in case the necessary ratifications have not been deposited by the date prescribed, to give, on or before the 1st of March, 1908, notice of withdrawal from the Convention, to take effect on the 1st of September, 1908. If, therefore, the Project of Protocol recommended by the Permanent Commission should be duly accepted and signed before the 1st of September next, it will not be necessary for His Majesty's Government to give notice of withdrawal by that date.

I should mention that as regards the certificate for refined sugar alluded to in Article 2 of the Project of Protocol, the form shown in Enclosure 2 to the present despatch has been unanimously accepted by the Commission, on the understanding that the form cannot be varied without the consent of His Majesty's Government.

In regard to sugared products, I stated clearly and definitely that Great Britain could not undertake to furnish certificates of origin. No doubt can therefore subsist as to the intentions of His Majesty's Government upon this point.

The Project of Protocol will very shortly be communicated by the Permanent Bureau to His Majesty's Government with a request that they will state as soon as possible whether they accept it—and are prepared to instruct His Majesty's Minister at Brussels to sign it at the proper time. I venture very respectfully to suggest that His Majesty's Government should intimate their intentions in this respect to the Belgian Government with as little delay as possible.

I cannot close this despatch without alluding to the extreme tact and courtesy with which Monsieur Léon Capelle presided over this somewhat critical meeting of the Commission, the labours of which were greatly facilitated by his judgment and experience.—I have, &c.,

H. G. BERGNE.

The Right Honourable
Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

HONGKONG HARBOUR.

CABLE GROUND.

POSITION SHIFTED.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the western limit of the cable ground between the north point of Hongkong and the south-east point of Kowloon peninsula has been shifted eastward to an average distance of about 400 yards from its former position.

The cable ground is now marked as follows:—

The Western limit by a white post and white obelisk on the Hongkong shore in line with a white post and white obelisk on the Kowloon shore.

The Eastern limit by a white post and white obelisk on the Hongkong shore in line with a white post and white obelisk on the Kowloon shore.

By day the four white posts may be distinguished by their carrying a red diamond shape. By night a red light is displayed on each of them.

The lights are so screened that the easternmost lights do not show to the eastward nor the westernmost lights to the westward.

LOVE'S DREAMS.

FOOLISH WIFE'S CONTRETEMPS.

"Men," it is alleged, "were deceivers ever." The story of Chan Mui is a striking example of how women are taken in. Chan Mui married a prosperous and prospering oil merchant in a place called Kwaichow. Everything was at her beck and call because she was the one and only wife of the merchant whom she had wedded.

When Chan Mui was a girl she had met a young and good-looking Chinaman who looked at her with longing eyes—one of a waxing disposition. He came to Hongkong and for several months maintained himself upon the extravagant sum of ten cents a day. By his industry and energy he rose to twenty-five cents a day. Having a thrifty nature he saved several cents and when he had amassed the amount of $10 he repaired to his quondam sweetheart's house. The love-lights shone in both of their eyes. Mr. Hung Hing, who had departed from his duties in Hongkong, must go to the ancestral tombs. He was there for some time. Coming back to his native village he again encountered the girl in whose "love" he lived. His manner was such that he induced her to "elope" with him to Hongkong, where "all the garden is lovely." Brought to Hongkong the unsophisticated girl, who knew nothing of the glamour of town life, became aware that her lover was not all that he should be. In fact he showed himself to be a sort of Don Juan, and, having many interests in the town he cast about for ways and means which threatened to prove unprofitable. With an eye to business he resolved to sell Chan Mui, and after much time he found a customer.

It is not suggested that the customer was aware of the incident which had preceded the transaction. But having seen the girl he decided to make the purchase, and the poor innocent from Kwaichow was sold for $100. The girl's new patron required her labour in the New Territories, and whether she did her duty or not is a question which does not enter into the story. One day she had occasion to take a trip to the island of Hongkong and she was seen by her husband's brother, who notified the appearance of his wife in the Colony to her husband. Like a shot the husband arrived in Hongkong and from information which he had received he made quick track for Kowloon City. The wife by this time had realised her foolishness. Everything apparently had gone wrong, and the man she had believed in had disappeared. The husband found his wife, and whether there was a scene it was between them.

That he asserted his rights there can be little doubt; that the question of conjugal fidelity was discussed is a matter of certainty; that the co-respondent should be punished, if all the facts which we have alleged and which we have received from official quarters should be proved to be correct, then there are few who will deny him that justice which he undoubtedly deserves.

Cheung Fat, in whose house it is alleged the girl was found, was arrested by Inspector Cameron and arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland to-day on a charge of harbouring a married woman. He pleaded not guilty and the case, which promises to be of a most interesting character, was remanded.

A BATCH of forty-seven gamblers were arrested in the city last night—the results of three raids. Twenty-one men were captured by Lance-sergeant Hedge at 6, George Lane and the remainder by Acting Inspector Fobton at 1, 3 and 5, Tit Hong Lane. This morning, the prisoners were charged at the Police Court. The George Lane gang were disposed of as follows: the two leaders to pay a fine of $25 apiece and the others $2 per head—the leaders in the other case to pay $100 each, while the remainder contributed $3 apiece.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

WAIWUPU ANNOYED.

MEETING CALLED IN PEKING.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shameen, 23rd November, 10.5 a.m.

The officials in Peking who are connected with the river patrol of the Liang Kwang Provinces have decided to convene a meeting which will be held to-morrow.

The object is to secure the restoration of the control of the proposed fleet to Chinese officials.

It is stated that the Waiwupu is annoyed at the telegraphic protest which was sent on the authority of the Viceroy and others.

[*Reuter's.*]

The Financial Situation in the United States.

London, 21st November.

New York wires that, owing to widespread demands, the premium in currency suddenly rose from 1½ to 3 per cent., resulting in disorder of the exchange market and causing renewed uneasiness.

Fatal Accident at Polo.

Captain Roberts, of the Egyptian Army, has been killed playing polo.

Later.

Portugal.

It is noticeable that the Portuguese Minister for War is making numerous inspections of the garrisons, while the King is participating in various military functions.

It is believed that the Army heartily supports the King.

Failure in Hamburg.

Hamburg reports that the big firm of Moeller & Co., wax bleachers, has suspended payment, and several local firms and Banks, also some English firms, are affected.

Emigration from the United States.

Owing to the depression in trade, crowds of aliens are leaving America to return to Europe, where they are able to live cheaper.

WE learn on the best authority that the victim of the brutal crime at Harbin, to which we referred on Saturday was Miss Petersen, sister to the Russo-Chinese Bank agent at Kwangchentze. Miss Petersen's murderer is believed to be a Cossack. More than forty terrible wounds were found on the body of the girl. The greatest sympathy will be felt with Mr. Petersen, who has been greatly affected by the terrible event.—*P. & T. Times.*

"IN the near future, in my opinion, we shall vaccinate as effectually against tuberculosis and typhoid fever as we now vaccinate against smallpox," said Dr. C. Bass of New Orleans last month. This brilliant young investigator arrived at the statement after a season of observation at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where a whole wing of the institution has been turned over to Sir Almroth Edward Wright, the famous pathologist and bacteriologist, for experiments in therapeutic inoculation. Dr. Bass goes from London to Oxford and Cambridge for a period in the laboratories of these institutions and for consultation with his friend, Professor Osler, who keeps in close touch with all form of medical progress. "Dr. Wright's discoveries," continued Dr. Bass, "are slowly but surely forcing their way to the front. They have been retarded somewhat because of the fact that they did not emanate from Germany. But now Germans are taking up Dr. Wright's ideas.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Calherine Apcar*) 24th inst.
French (*Tourane*) 25th inst.
Indian (*Kaisang*) 28th inst.
Indian (*Kumsang*) 4th prox.

The I.C.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Kaisang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 21st inst., p.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kamakura Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 22nd inst., and is expected here on 25th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kumano Maru*, Australian Line, left Nagasaki for this port on 22nd inst., and is expected here on 26th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Aki Maru*, American Line, left Kobe for this port, *via* Moji and Shanghai on 22nd inst., and is expected here on 1st prox.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

INDIGNATION AT CANTON.

"SUBJUGATION OF THE CHINESE RACE."

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shameen, 22nd November

At the conclusion of the indignation meeting of merchants and others yesterday it was decided to issue a circular broadcast throughout the city inviting the Chinese to record their sense of opposition to the Waiwupu's action in regard to the West River patrol question which has aroused the feelings of the Chinese in Canton in a most unwonted manner. I forward, for the information of your readers, an English rendering of the circular a copy of which has reached me. The translation is in the sense following :—

Please take notice that the patrolling of the West River pertains to the sovereign rights of our country. When the steamer *Sainam*, plying between Canton and Wuchow, was pirated last year the British then tried to have their say, but were not pussed by our former Viceroy, H.E. Shum Chun-hsuen. Recently, the British Minister at Peking renewed his request to the Waiwupu to place the control of the West River patrol under the Commissioner of Customs, who is a foreigner, simply because a launch under the British flag had been held up by pirates. The Waiwupu, without consulting the feelings of the mercantile community, nor obtaining the concurrence of H.E., Viceroy Chang, foolishly acceded to the request by investing a foreigner with the power sought to be obtained by the British Minister. This precedent, once established, will lead up to the subjugation of our race along the Yangtsze Valley and the riverine districts in the interior of all the Provinces From the water the foreign influence will extend to the land, and the dismemberment of our country thus becomes quite imminent. If we do not resist this encroachment at the present time, our dwellings, our fields, and our gardens; in short, our lives and property will be at stake. This is a matter which concerns the honour of our country, and we cannot suffer it to pass without offering our resistance. We have already called a meeting which was held at the headquarters of the Anti-Opium Association on the 14th day of the present moon, at which we resolved to telegraph to our fellow Countrymen at different places so as to combine in a strong protest against this encroachment. We also decided to call a second meeting for to-day and a third to be held on the 23rd November at the same place, viz., the Wah Lum Monastery. Brethren of the same race are cordially invited to attend. We are all anxiously waiting!

The letter addressed to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is identical in its terms with the foregoing.

TO STEAM LAU CHOWNERS.

A letter has also been addressed to the steam-launch companies. Translated, it reads:—

To our brethren of the same race.

Sirs,—The Waiwupu has promised to invest the power of patrolling the West River into a foreigner's hands, which implies that our Government is willing to give up the Liangkwang provinces. This precedent will be exacted by the other Powers and a dismemberment of our country thus becomes quite imminent. The original cause of all this trouble is found in the ill-treatment suffered by native merchants at the hands of the Customs' officers. We have already wired to the Peking Government vehemently protesting against this and have invited our brethren abroad to do the same. The Tai Shan Mountains might be removed, but we will protect our sovereign rights. Now, we decide to hold meetings at the headquarters of the Anti-Opium Association on the 16th and 18th days of this moon to devise means for our self-government so as to prevent any further encroachment in future. Please attend and explain to us your grievances, etc.

A MONSTER MEETING.

SUBURBAN REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 22nd November.

Yesterday, the second mass meeting was held at the offices of the newly formed Canton Self-Government Bureau, at the headquarters of the Anti-Opium Association. There were present from three to four thousand people, being several times more than the number that attended the first meeting. Among those present were representatives from the towns of Chuntsun, Fatshan and other places, besides a number of the members of the Police Department. The meeting began at eleven o'clock and was not over until five o'clock in the afternoon. Messrs. Chu Pak-kin and Wong Shiu-ping were voted to the chair, and at the meeting the telegram received from the Cantonese community residing at Japan was read. A memorandum was laid on the table from the Chinese steam-launch owners. Many vigorous speeches were delivered. The questions that formed the subject of discussion were as follows:—(1) To inquire into the importance of, and the trouble that would arise from the patrol of the waterways of the West River being placed under the control of foreigners, and to again wire to the Central Government to protest strongly against the proposals of the Waiwupu. (2) To stand firm in the protest and to discuss what steps should be adopted to attain that purpose. (3) To request the Nine Canton Charitable Institutions to take up the question and to despatch telegrams in their names to request the Board of Censors to memorialise the Throne on behalf of the Canton people on the matter, and that the people of the whole province be invited to join in the movement. The resolutions that were passed at the meeting were as follows:—(1) That the sole object of this newly-formed Bureau is to safeguard the sovereign rights and privileges of the Nation. (2) That it is the opinion of this meeting that, besides the opposition to outside interference in the internal government of the province, no concession whatever should be granted to foreigners, in the province by the Canton authorities. (3) That the Central Government must be requested to treat Chinese-owned launches in the same manner as those under foreign flags. (4) That the first step to be taken in connection with the protest is to devise means to diminish the number of robbers and other bad characters. (5) That the Central Government be requested to appropriate part of the Customs revenue towards the expenditure of the patrol service on the waterways of the West River and as the outcome of the present agitation precautionary reforms should be at once effected in the Kwangtung Navy. (6) That the different villages be invited to co-operate with the Bureau, and when cases of robbery, blackmail and kidnapping occur, the Bureau will take the matter in hand to report such to the authorities and to request them to arrest such robbers, and to request the Central Government to issue orders for the strict punishment of any official guilty of dereliction of duty. (7) That the Central Government be requested to recognise this Bureau as a legally established institution and invest the same with powers to deal with the patrol service. (8) That detectives be sent out for duty in the different villages, but the Canton Government bear half of the expenses for the purpose and the other half be paid out by the Bureau. (9) That only persons of reliable character be admitted as members of the Bureau and allowed to have a voice in all matters pertaining thereto, and that a subscription fee of $1.00 be charged to each member annually. (10) That the election of a president and other members of the Bureau be left with the people and that such appointments by election should not be interfered with by the officials.

It has been arranged that to-morrow a deputation from the Bureau will wait on H.E. the Viceroy to present a petition embodying their views.

FUKIEN MERCHANTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

PETITION ON IMMIGRATION.

The *Cablenews* of 13th inst. says:—The day before the departure of Secretary Taft from Manila, the Fukien Merchants' Benevolent Association, a large organization of Chinese merchants from the Province of Fukien, presented to him a petition signed by scores of the largest Chinese firms of Manila. This petition asks the interposition of Secretary Taft to ameliorate certain alleged harsh features of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws in the Philippine Islands. It is claimed by the Chinese that the method of issuing to labourers about to return to China certificates allowing them to return to the islands after a short stay in China, works a hardship on the Chinese labourers. According to the rules of the Custom House, applications for these certificates must be made a month in advance of the time of their issuance. The petition presented to Secretary Taft asserts that labourers who apply for such certificates, as a rule belong to one of two classes. They are either men in poor health who are in a hurry to get out of the country, or they are labourers out of work, with a little money ahead, who wish to take advantage of the situation and make a visit home. In the case of the former, says the petition, it frequently happens that they die while waiting for the month to expire; while it almost invariably happens that the latter lose at gaming or foolishly spend the small savings during the month in Manila.

The petitioners asked Secretary Taft to use his influence to have this month of waiting reduced to a few days.

The petition also took up the question of trachoma cases among Chinese who have acquired a residence in the Philippine Islands. It is alleged that Chinese persons who have large property interests in the country and have lived here all their lives, when found to have trachoma, are sent back to China and so deprived of their property and other rights while fifty per cent of the employes of the civil service of the islands are found to have trachoma and yet are allowed to continue at work with no sort of isolation or quarantine.

Secretary Taft is asked to use his influence in obtaining the same treatment for Chinese residents who are found to have trachoma, that is accorded to other residents of the Philippine Islands when found affected with the same disease. The petition deals with other features of the administration of the Chinese exclusion law here also.

The petition was presented to the Secretary of War at Malacanan. He agreed to give the matter his attention.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 23rd at 11.40 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over Japan, and risen slightly over China and Tongking.

The depression is moving slowly Eastwards and approaching the neighbourhood of Korea Straits.

Pressure is still high over E. Japan and N. China. It appears to be low over the S. part of China Sea.

Fresh to strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inch.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, fresh to strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Haikan, same as No. 1.

CHILD LABOUR IN SHANGHAI.

Certain allegations which were made in the course of a recent hearing in the Mixed Court, in which a charge of cruelty to a child operative on the part of a grown-up employe—a woman, we are sorry to say—in one of the local cotton mills, have given rise to an inquiry as to whether there are any regulations existing in Shanghai, analagous to the British Factory Acts, containing provisions for the protection of children working in our factories here. The answer is, there are not, which is, to say the least of it, somewhat remarkable, seeing the extent to which child labour is employed in almost all our local industries, silk-spinning, cotton-spinning and weaving, building, carpentery, printing, and in fact, pretty well all other pursuits of a corresponding magnitude.

The subject is a very pitiful one and we think the Municipal Council would be well advised if they could devise some means for the amelioration of the conditions governing child-labour in the Settlements, for although cruelty, or harsh treatment, to juvenile employes cannot be charged against masters or overseers, as a general thing, still there are certain evils, more or less inseparable from child labour as a system, such as long hours and unhealthy environment, for instance, which have an exceedingly injurious effect upon the poor little creatures subjected to them, and which might very advantageously be made the subject of attention on the part of the Municipal authorities. The Council would, of course, need to proceed with tact and caution, for a single false step might produce all sorts of labour complications, strikes, riots and other unpleasant manifestations of native resentment at what might be considered unwarranted interference with time-honoured conditions,—old customs which, it goes without saying, cannot be too carefully avoided in a place like Shanghai where the foreign community is so absolutely dependent on Chinese help and co-operation in almost all relations of life. But still, as we say, a subject of the kind could be quietly and diplomatically investigated, and the aid of the native guilds could be invoked, and we are sure it would be most readily forthcoming, to provide remedies for any abuses that might be discovered or for the institution of such improvements as shorter hours, facilities for study, and the like, that the investigations we have been speaking about might suggest. At present, so far as the somewhat limited inquiries we have been making into the matter of our own account have enabled us to ascertain, very few of the poor children employed in any of the industries we have mentioned,—very few indeed,—have any opportunity whatever of obtaining the rudiments of education, either on Chinese or Western lines, and this, in a place like Shanghai, where the facilities provided for the education of Chinese children are so abundant, inexpensive and accessible! Very, very few of the unfortunate little urchins whom one sees swarming like ants, covered with brick-dust and lime over the scaffolding of buildings in course of erection, or working at the looms and spindles in the cotton-mills, half-smothered in the fluff with which the atmosphere of such establishments is so heavily charged,—very few, we say, of such hapless little beings, of whom there are many thousands in Shanghai,—ever learn to read or write, in their own language or in any other, and this is a condition of things which ought not to be allowed to continue. We will not speak of the perils commonly incidental to such pursuits as building, and to which it is a question whether children should ever be exposed under any circumstances; but we say emphatically that, no matter what the nature of a child's occupation may be, he or she should enjoy reasonable opportunities for acquiring an elementary education, and it is the duty of every governing body to see that the children belonging to the community are not deprived of those opportunities.

Let us take the case of children working in the Shanghai cotton-mills, for example. There are a round dozen of factories of this description in and around our Settlements, ginning mills, weaving-mills, (we are not sure if much weaving is actually carried on here at present) and spinning mills. These great factories, which are distributed among three districts, roughly speaking,—Yangtsepoo, Pootung, and Jessfield—employ, approximately, twelve thousand native operatives, fully two-thirds of whom are boys or girls ranging in age from seven to fourteen or fifteen years. In the large, foreign-owned establishments we are happy to record that the treatment of the child employes is all that it should be, as kind, considerate and liberal as it is possible to make it, under existing circumstances. There is one of the factories in which no compradore is employed, and in which the foreign managers deal directly with the native hands, removing thereby, or at least reducing to a minimum, the possibility of extortion or squeezing on the part of native overseers or foremen in the matter of paying the humbler classes of operatives; and, this is a system which we would like to see copied in all our local mills and factories. But still, at best, the lot of the children is a terribly hard one, as may be imagined when we state that they work (in the day shift) from six o'clock in the morning till seven in the evening, with one short interval of 15 or 20 minutes, for food in the middle of the day. In the night shift they work from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., with a similar interval for food at 12 o'clock. Wages range from 15 cents per diem in the case of a bobbin-boy or girl (7 to 15 years of age) to the 25 or 30 cents earned by the spinning girl, who may be a damsel of any age between 14 and 18, and who may earn even more, if she is a particularly smart, industrious hand, by doing piece-work. The No. 1, that is the man or woman who has charge of a group of spindles, receives half-a-dollar a day, a moderate wage enough, God knows, on which to bring up a family. These cotton operatives have no guild of their own, which is somewhat unusual among industrial workers in China, but all the employes of a mill generally stick by one another pretty loyally for the purpose of resisting injustice or oppression or obtaining remedies for grievances. However, there is seldom any danger of a strike at one of these establishments, no matter what may happen; for the supply of labour is so great that if one set of workers were to step out any day or night, another set could be got by the management to replace them without either delay or difficulty. But notwithstanding all the disadvantages of their lot of which, of course, most of the children are too young to be quite conscious, the little people working in the cotton-mills are generally happy and contented enough, and the visitor to one of these establishments is generally struck with the air of cheerfulness and positive enjoyment with which the youngsters seem to carry on their tasks. It is the elder hands, the fathers and mothers of families, who appear to feel the burden of their lot, whose countenances bear the evidence of unceasing, monotonous, all but profitless toil, and the sadness which a reflective person usually experiences in viewing such a scene of busy industry as those which our larger cotton mills present, is mainly to be traced, we fancy, to the certainty that the eager little faces which one sees grouped so numerously around the spindles and the looms, must come in time to have the same dull, expressionless aspect stamped upon them, that the heavy, unillumined years have impressed upon the visages of their elders. Shall we continue to stand by passively and unfeelingly and make no attempt to brighten the prospect?—*Shanghai Times.*

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MILLS.

SHANGHAI FINANCE.

"A Shareholder" writes in the *N. C. D. News* of 19th inst.:—Is it not as much the duty of a Board of Directors to consider the interests of the owners of the property as it is to *conserve* the property and business of the company? While it is not sound business to pay dividends unearned, is it not unwise totally to disregard the effect, which the arbitrarily passing of a dividend may have upon many of the small shareholders? At the closing of the year's business of The International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for 1906 following a period of several very good years, the Directors in their wisdom decided that T36,211.26 was sufficient to carry forward. It is recognized that good years, especially as regards demand and high profits, create over-production and are followed by a bad period. Already at this time (September 1907) the signs were in evidence of the coming depression in the Cotton business. All business has been very bad, but the Cotton business worse than others, and it is the general opinion the worst has been seen, and that there will be a change for the better. With the present demoralized condition of everything, with money tight, a small dividend would be more appreciated than a much larger one last year or even next year if money conditions are easier.

The closing of the year's business of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for 1907 shows a sum of T85,512.05 to be dealt with. A dividend of six per cent would have absorbed T37,728 leaving a balance to be carried forward this year (the ending of a bad one) of T47,791.06 as against T36,211.26 last year, the ending of several good years.

It is to the investor of moderate or small means that in hard times the question of dividend is of serious importance; it is this class of investors who are forced now to dispose of their securities, and decisions, depriving the shareholders of any income, leaving ruinous prices to sacrifice the shares, will eventually destroy confidence in "home securities" and it will be well to recognize that in saving institutions it is the masses collectively that control the bulk of the money, and not the few rich.

THE OUTLOOK FOR SIAM.

SIGNS AND OMENS.

Business in Bangkok is generally dull at present. Commercially there is little doing, and freight is very slack for some time past. It is hoped, however, that in the course of a few months trade in every branch will revive in a marked degree. Preparations for welcoming the King are now in rapid progress in all departments of the Government, and the general public is looking forward to a lively and merry time all round. Importers are busy storing up provisions for the festive season. Balls, grand banquets, official parties, receptions, etc., etc., will have to be supplied with good things, and consequently local provision stores may expect to make up for lost time during the next few months. Christmas is also drawing nigh and already in-coming steamers are laden with big consignments which will be advertised by and bye to catch the public eye.

Year after year the foreign community of Bangkok is greatly increasing, and the demand for European provisions and manufactures is increasing in proportion. The native element is also rapidly taking to Western manners and customs. Tall silk hats, frock coats, European made boots and shoes, cuffs, collars, ties, gloves are now worn by Siamese as well as Europeans at social gatherings. Siamese ladies and gentlemen are also commencing to appear more frequently in European fashion in the ball-room. Siamese ladies, especially, look very pretty in the flowing robe, and some dance most gracefully.

By the way we learn that dancing is now being taught to the ladies of the Queen's College, and some royal princesses are highly accomplished in the noble art. In fact they bid fair to rival their fair sisters of the West from riding bicycle to turning out the most exquisite embroidery of the most delicate and artistic kind. Besides this, they have a great talent for music and many of them can play the piano and other instruments in a highly creditable manner.

It will be seen from this that female education in Siam is rapidly advancing.

After His Majesty's return we may expect many more useful reforms both in educational and other matters, and there is every reason to hope that reform and progress on every side will be the order of the day.—*Siam Free Press.*

To-day's Advertisement.

No. 773.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On SATURDAY, the 30th November:—
From Stonecutters, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 2 P.M., and finishing at 6 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on the above dates, Practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. [1023

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 22nd inst.:—

There has been very little business done during the week, owing to the interport cricket match. Rates keep fairly steady with buying orders for investment.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled fairly steady during the week, closing with probable sellers at $660, for the old shares and $655 for the new shares. The London rate has strengthened to £74.

Marine Insurances.—North Chinas have improved to Tls. 85, closing in demand. Unions are wanted at $760, after small sales at the rate Yangtszes are wanted at Tls. 1571.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are firmer at $330. There are buyers of China Fires at $88, but none are obtainable at the rate.

Shipping.—China & Manilas continue quiet at $15, and Shell Transports at 4½. A firmer tone prevails in Douglases which are inquired for at the increased rate of $38. Steamboats are firmer with buyers ruling the market at $30. Indo-Chinas have declined to $10 for the preferred and $28 for the deferred shares closing with joint sellers at the price. Star Ferries are again in demand, and can be placed at quotations.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened to $10 without business. Luzons have further declined to $10, but there are buyers at the rate. There are sellers of Perak Sugars in the North at Tls. 85.

Mining.—Raubs are neglected at $8½. A Chinese Engineerings are wanted at Tls. 148.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Geo. Fenwicks are obtainable at $15. Kowloon Wharfs are steady at $61. Whampoa Docks have dropped to $971 closing in demand. There are inquiries for Shanghai Docks in the North at Tls. 71. Hongkew Wharfs have changed hands at Tls. 202½.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels continue in demand at $100. Hongkong Lands are a shade easier at $95. Humphreys Estates can be sold at $10½. Shanghai Lands are inquired for in the North at Tls. 100. Other stocks under this heading remain unchanged and neglected.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have dropped to Tls. 50. Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at $10. Internationals have buyers in the North at Tls. 56. The report of the directors of the company for the year ended 30th September, 1907, shows a net profit of Tls 88,702.48 including Tls. 33,111.26 being amount brought forward from last account. It is recommended that the several additions to the plant accounts made during the year amounting to Tls. 3,173.43 be written off out of this amount, and the balance of Tls 85,619.05 be carried forward to a new account. Soychees and Lao Kung Mows have sellers at Tls 280, and Tls. 80, respectively.

Miscellaneous.—China Bonds are in strong demand at $71. China Light and Powers are still on the market at $6, while China Providents are without business at $91. Fairy Farms have further inquiries at $60. Langkats have risen to Tls. 317½ at which rate they are in request in the North. Sales have been effected of Sumatras at Tls. 114. Watsons can be placed at $161, ex the interim dividend of 30 cents per share paid on the 21st inst. Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 2/0⅝ on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅛
Do. demand	2/0⅛
Do. 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
France—Bank T.T.	2.55
America—Bank T.T.	49½
Germany—Bank T.T.	2.08
India T.T.	153
Do. demand	153½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74½
Singapore T.T.	144 % prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	99
Java—Bank T.T.	122½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	2/1 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	2/1 5/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	50½
4 months' sight do.	51½
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2.15/16
4 months' sight France	2.62½
6 months' sight "	2.65
4 months' sight Germany	2.15
Bar Silver	26½
Bank of England rate	7 %
Bank of France	3½ %
Sovereign	9.80

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per picul
Malwa New	@ 810/850
" Old	@ 860/900
" Older	@ 920/950
" Oldest	@ 1,000
	Per chest
Patna New	@ 870
" Old	@ 875
Benares New	@ 850
" Old	@ —
Persian (Paper)	@ —

Intimations

THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE

STOCK OF

HIGH-CLASS

PIANOS

AT

25 % Discount

For CASH.

To make room for New

Season's Models.

Hongkong 15th November, 1907. [32

HIGH GRADE

HAVANA

CIGARS.

EXCELLENT SMOKES.

La Chadza	@ $4.50	per box of	50
Gran Valor	" 4.50	" "	50
Espagnola	" 4.00	" "	50
Marca Roja	" 4.00	" "	50
Honey Suckle	" 4.00	" "	50
El Oro	" 3.75	" "	50
Asta	" 3.50	" "	50
Brevas	" 3.00	" "	50
Flor Fina	" 3.00	" "	50
Royales	" 5.00	" "	100
Companeros	" 4.00	" "	100
Houris	" 2.00	" "	25

THE FAMOUS TEOFANI & CO.'S CIGARETTES.

(LONDON MANUFACTURE).

Zenidjeh	@ $4.00	per box of	100
Surfine	" 3.75	" "	10
London Life	" 2.75	" "	100

H. PRICE & Co., Ltd.,

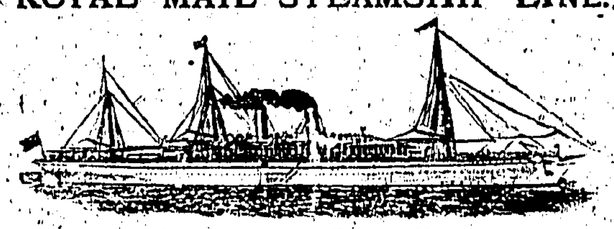
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1907. [34

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. *(Subject to Alteration).*

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 6th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 3rd

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class .....*via* St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways...*via* St. Lawrence £40. *Via* New York £42.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China
Hongkong, 24th October, 1907. *Corner Pedder Street and Praya.* [11

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	*WOSANG*	TUESDAY, 26th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	*CHOYSANG*	THURSDAY, 28th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA	*YUENSANG**	FRIDAY, 29th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	*KUTSANG**	TUESDAY, 3rd Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG**	FRIDAY, 6th Dec., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*NAMSANG**	SATURDAY, 7th Dec., 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

	Single.	Return.
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	$ 65	$100
Penang "	85	130
Calcutta "	165	250

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtsze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907. [6

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.	
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"PAOTING"	24th Nov.,	daylight.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HOICHOW"	24th. "	"
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	26th "	"
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	26th "	4 P.M.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	27th "	"
MANILA	"TAMING"	27th "	"
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	28th "	"
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	29th "	"
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"CHANGSHA"	4th Dec.	"
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	4th "	"

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

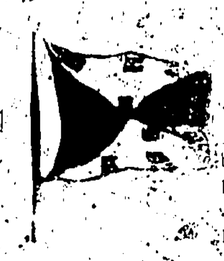
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907. [7

HONGKONG—MANILA.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 30th Nov., 1907.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 7th Dec., 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907. [5

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	To sail
"ATHOLL"	On or about the 30th November

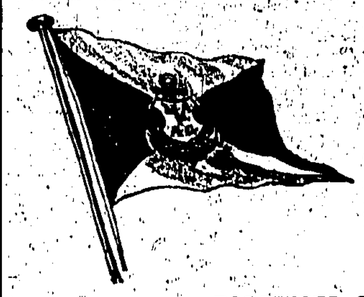
For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1907 [8

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



167 Ocean Steamers with **916,000** Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA,—HABSBURG,—HOHENSTAUFEN,—SILESIA,—SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: **NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.**

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.		Homeward.	
SCANDIA	2nd Dec.	BRISGAVIA	28th Nov.
HABSBURG	21st Dec.	SILESIA	11th Dec.
RHENANIA	20th Jan., 1908	SEGOVIA	23rd Dec.
HOHENSTAUFEN	22nd Feb., 1908	SCANDIA	9th Jan., 1908.
		C. FERD. LAEISZ	24th Jan., 1908
		HABSBURG	30th Jan., 1908
		HABSBURG	5th Feb., 1908.
		RHENANIA	5th March, 1908.
		HOHENSTAUFEN	2nd April, 1908.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907. [3

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE,"

Captain Laucelin, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 25th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1907. [10

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1907. [968

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
*Tremont**	9,606	T. W. Garlick	10th Dec. 1908.
Suvarict	6,232	Shotton	4th Jan.
Kumeric	6,232	Cowley	28th Jan.
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	21st Feb.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

* The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

† Cargo only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1907 [12

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ...Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" .....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....$4.
Meals .....$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. [61

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. [1022

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. [1021

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO AND IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers	Tons	To sail
KATHERINE PARK	5,000	About Middle of Dec.
KASATO MARU	6,100	Sometime in March, 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSDA,
Manager,
York Building.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1907. [15

For Sale.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [54

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated *Lallemand*, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which so little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

Sold by all Chemists. [0

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd of November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd of November, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 28th of November, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [1

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

Captain Tyers, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [1007

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NYANZA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1907. [2

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SUI MOW,"

Captain Tremnann, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1907. [1015

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1907. [1008

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', HULL, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENAVON"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 11 A.M.

No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1907. [1010

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. [1016

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.

'HATHERLEIGH,' Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1907. 625

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. [86

TO LET.

NO. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD.

With possession from 1st December next.

Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907. [940

TO LET.

NO. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.

No. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [922

TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. [933

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
COMPRADORE,
Barretto & Co.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1907 [665

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS;
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S-RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES;
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. [54

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. .. Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 30 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. .. Every 30 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon...Every 15 minutes
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [59

KUHN & KOMOR'S ART CURIOS STORE

will be RE-OPENED on the 7th inst., at No 13, QUEEN'S ROAD (under Connaught Hotel),

AND

A CLEARANCE SALE at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

will be held to the END of THIS MONTH.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1907. [886

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND,

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907 [800

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Loosok, Ger. s.s., 1,434, G. Schultzen, 22nd Nov.,—Bangkok 13th Nov., Rice.—B. & S.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 719, Merlees, 22nd Nov.,—Haiphong 19th Nov., and Hoihow 21st, Gen.—A. R. M.

Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,501, R. Shimizu, 22nd Nov.,—Kuchinotzu 17th Nov., Coal.—M. B. K.

Chiyuen, Ch. s.s., 1,177, C. Stewart, 23rd Nov.,—Shanghai 20th Nov., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kwangtah, Ch. s.s., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 23rd Nov.,—Canton 22nd Nov., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Fukushi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,000, T. Ito, 23rd Nov.,—Anping via Amoy and Swatow 22nd Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.

Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,110, K. Tashir, 23rd Nov.,—Shanghai 17th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.

Clearances at the Harbour.

Sui Mow, for Shanghai.
Childar, for Swatow.
Chowfa, for Swatow.
Hulchow, for Swatow.
Hongkong, for Haiphong.
Zweena, for Sourabaya.
Chiyuen, for Canton.
Tsurugisan Maru, for Kuchinotzu.
Paoting, for Ningpo.
Shantung, for Sourabaya.
Sithonia, for Singapore.
Daijin Maru, for Swatow.
Carl Diederichsen, for Hoihow.

Departures.

Nov. 23.

China, for San Francisco.
Rubi, for Manila.
Sui Mow, for Shanghai.
Johanne, for Haiphong.
Kashing, for Iloilo.
Lockiun, for Swatow.
Wosang, for Canton.
Sithonia, for Singapore.
Hongkong, for Haiphong.
Paoting, for Shanghai.
Shantung, for Java.
Haichow, for Tientsin.
Zweena, for Sourabaya.
Chowfa, for Bangkok.
Chiyuen, for Canton.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Loosok*, from Bangkok—101 Chinese.

Per *Chiyuen*, from Shanghai for Canton—Mr. and Mrs. Borowski.

Per *Soshu Maru*, from Shanghai — Mr. Suguira, and 160 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per *China*, for Shanghai, &c.—Messrs. A. B. Sniden, J. A. and E. L. Macauley, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Stone and daughter, Messrs. F. M. Warren and party (4), W. T. Barnes, Col. C. Byrne, Messrs. C. Schlesinger, W. W. Payne, Thos. Ryan, Misses Mary Warren, M. D. Tuell, Dr. C. E. Yeagle, Mr. K. Kiene, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Slack, Messrs. H. C. Hunt, M. Y. Chong and Fong Toon.

Per *Rubi*, for Manila—Mrs. J. H. Neville, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hubbell and 5 children, Mrs. W. Clark, Miss Julia H. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Carter, Master Ross Carter, Jr., Miss S. Carter, Messrs. D. G. Cromer, Benj. F. Durr, Capt. E. Hatinam, Rev. Rex R. Moe, Mr. and Mrs. Sibbett, Mr. Chas. T. Durell, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clyde, Messrs. C. E. Nelson, J. W. van Steedey, A. T. Hashim, R. F. Hamer, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Veysey, Reginald Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, Mr. G. S. Bloss, Jr., Mr. Mrs. and Miss J. K. Ohl, Messrs. E. Wibel, P. Fiedler, Mrs., Miss and Master P. Lopez, C. H. Dods, W. Morley, J. C. Connell, A. A. Bjelland, S. Tarranti, V. Atienza, Sim Felix, Quong Foon Hee, and Miss M. M. McKeever.

Shipping Reports

Str. *Chiyuen*, from Shanghai:—Fresh N'ly winds and thick rainy weather to Turnabout, thence to Port light N.E'ly winds, fine and clear.

VESSELS IN PORT

STEAMERS.

Ascot, Br. s.s., 2,786, J. B. Booth, 19th Nov.,—Durban 11th Oct., and Chinwangtao 14th Nov., Ballast.—G. L. & Co.

Barkston, Br. s.s., 2,754, S. D. Seaborne, 16th Nov.,—Portland, Or., 28th Sept., Wheat.—Order.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Bail, 9th Nov.,—Saigon 16th Nov., Gen.—Man Fat & Co.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kaysen, 20th Nov.,—Haiphong 17th Nov., and Hoihow 19th, Rice.—J. & Co.

Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, A. Augensen, 16th Nov.,—Bangkok via Swatow 6th Nov., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Coquet, Br. s.s., 2,68 , T. Walker, 19th Nov.,—Kutchinotzu 13th Nov., Coal.—M. B. S.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,578, I. Sakurai 20th Nov.,—Swatow 17th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 8,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 19th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., 29th Oct., and Shanghai 17th Nov., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fri, Nor. s.s., 86 , C. Wagle, 19th Nov.,—Saigon 14th Nov., Rice and Flour.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Frithjof, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 21st Nov.,—Swatow 20th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.

Holstein, Ger. s.s., 985, A. Niejahr, 22nd Nov.,—Canton 21st Nov., Ballast.—J. & Co.

Hupeh, Br. s.s., 1,205, H. Mathias, 22nd Nov.,—Haiphong and Hoihow 20th Nov, Rice.—B. & S.

Japan, Br. s.s., 3,8 6, J. G. Olifent, 22nd Nov.,—Yokohama via Kobe and Moji 17th Nov, Gen. and Coal.—D. S. & Co., Ld.

Kiev, Rus. s.s., 3,172, Oranvodesy, 2 th Nov.,—Put back, Gen.—M. & Co.

Manchuria, Am. s.s., 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 20th Nov.,—San Francisco 24th Oct, and Shanghai 17th Nov., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Mercedes, Br. s.s., 3, 00, J. S. McGregor, 21st Sept.,—Weihaiwei, 16th Sept., Ballast.—Admiralty.

Murex, Br. s.s., 2,340, A. Deacon, 14th Nov.,—Pulo Sambo 7th Nov., Oil in bulk.—A., K. & Co.

M. S. Dollar, Br. s.s., 2,674, C. H. Cross, 16th Nov.,—Moji 11th Nov., Coal.—A., K. & Co.

Namshan, Br. s.s., 1,266, A. Jones, 20th Nov.,—Saigon 15th Nov., Rice and Gen.—B. & Co.

Pheumpenh, Br. s.s., 1,065, J. H. Scott, 14th Nov.,—Saigon 8th Nov., Rice and Meal.—Wo Fat Sing.

Prinz Sigismund, Ger. s.s., 3,302, D. Lent, 18th Nov.,—Sydney 25th Oct., and Manila 15th Nov. Gen.—M. & Co

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,245, H. Madsen, 20th Nov.,—Java Ports 14th Nov., Sugar and Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Taikosan Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,996, I. Fukuri, 8th Nov.,—Kutchinotzu 3rd Nov., Coal.—M. B. K.

Tango Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,46 , A. E. Moses, 17th Nov.,—Seattle and Shanghai 14th Nov., Flour and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tenn, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. Sommerville, 22nd Nov.,—Manila 19th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s., 2,471, P. J. von Emmerick, 19th Nov.,—Moji 14th Nov., Coal and Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Tsinan, Br. s.s., 2,300, C. Lindbergh, 14th Nov.,—Sydney 16th Oct., Queensland Ports, via Port Darwin, Zamboanga and Manila 11th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Winnebago, Br. s.s., 2,540, McDonald, 22nd Nov.,—Canton 21st Nov., Ballast.—S. O. Co.

Woolwich, Br. s.s., 1,845, A. Stoker, 13th Nov.,—Moji 8th Nov., Coal.—D. & Co., Ld.

SAILING VESSELS.

Eclipse, Br. 4-masted bark, 2,968, L. D. Vance, 20th Sept.,—Canton 19th Sept., Ballast.—S. O. Co.

Lawhill, Br. 4-masted bark, 1, 5 , ——, 28th Aug.,—from New York, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Catherine Apcar	Singapore	O. S. & Co	Nov. 24
Tourane	Saigon	M. M.	Nov. 25
Yawata Maru	Manila	N. Y. K.	Nov. 25
Kamakura Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Nov. 25
A. Fourichon	Singapore	D. & Co., Ld	Nov. 25
Erroll	Singapore	D. & Co., Ld	Nov. 25
Kumano Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	Nov. 26
Tjibodas	Moji	J. C. J. L.	Nov. 26
Nippon Maru	Japan	T. K. K.	Nov. 27
Kutsang	Singapore	J., M. & Co	Nov. 28
Hakata Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Nov. 28
Aki Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	Dec. 1
Kumsang	Calcutta	J., M. & Co	Dec. 4
Manila	Sydney	M. & Co	Dec. 15

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Neil Mcleod	at	Kowloon Dock
Tsinan	"	" "
Germania	"	" "
Kweiyang	"	" "
H.M.S. Whiting	"	" "
Tango Maru	"	" "
Sui An	"	" "
Taming	"	Cosmopolitan "
Pheumpenh	"	" "
Tean	"	" "
Coquet	"	Aberdeen "

The Ships Passed Canal.

28th October—*Australien*. 29th October—*Nyanza, Dortmund, Monmouthshire, Duntarm*. 1st November—*Montgomeryshire, P. R. Luitpold, Sanuki Maru, Tourane*. 1st November—*Socotra, Hakata Maru*. 5th November—*Bombay Maru, Namur, Rhenania, Peshawur, Sambia, Scandia, Nippon, Tranquebar*. 8th November—*Antenor, Kennebec, Nera, Stentor, Colombo Maru, Nile, Sikh, Vandalia, Goeben, Suwa Maru*. 12th November—*Agamemnon, Glenturret, Aragonia, Hiroju Maru, Yorck, Bentarig*. 15th November—*Awa Maru, Sado Maru, Armand Behic, Siam, Kleist, Marusan*. 19th November—*Lennox, Moyune, Crewehall, Ganges*.

Arrivals at Home—28th October—*Ceylon*. 29th October—*Semicanum, Australien*. 1st November—*Prinz Heinrich*. 5th November—*Athay, Priam*. 8th November—*Austria, Rhenania, Socotra, Telemachus*. 12th November—*Sanuki Maru*. 15th November—*Nera, Brasilia, Tranquebar, Bengloe, Sambia, Slavonia*. 19th November—*Goeben, Agamemnon, Antenor, Bombay Maru*. 20th November—*Namur*.

TO-MORROW.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church. Queen's Road West.
Sunday Next before Advent.
Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Novello; Te Deum, Woodward; Benedictus, Garrett; Hymns, 339, 352, 529 and 536, Kyrie, Abba.
Evening Prayer, 6.30; Nunc Dimittis, Elvey; Hymns, 350, 419, 589, and 227.
Holy Communion 7.45 p.m.
The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.), returning afterwards. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.
Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis' Church, Wanchai:—Mass *(Chin.)*, 6 a.m. *(Port.)*, 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service *(English)*, 10 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point:—Mass, 8 a.m.

Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

St. John's Cathedral.
November 24th, Sunday, 26th after Trinity. Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.
Matins 11 a.m., Responses: Ferial, Venite: Novello, Psalms: of the 24th morning, Te Deum: Stanford in B. flat, Benedictus: Garrett in G., Anthem: "I will wash my hands in innocency."—Hopkins, Hymns: 256 and 298.
N.B.—Psalm 116 Verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, 16 in unison,
118 " 1, 6, 14, 15, 24, 25, 29 " in unison.
Voluntary: Imperial March.—Elgar.
Evensong 5.45 p.m., Responses: Ferial, Psalms: of the 24th evening, Magnificat: Nunc Dimittis: Smart in B. flat, Anthem: "The Wilderness."—Goss, Hymn: 266 and 17, Sevenfold Amen. Voluntari s: Intermezzo.—Hollins, Toccata.—Widor.
N.B.—Psalm 119, Verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, G.P. " 17, 22, 24, 25, 29 in unison.
The offerings throughout the day will be given to the Cathedral Choir Fund.

UNION CHURCH—KENNEDY ROAD.
MINISTER: REV. C. H. HICKLING.
Sunday 11 a.m. Worship Hymns: 203, Psalm 128 (French), Anthem, "Like as the Hart." (Novello), Hymn; 340, 207.
12 noon, Communion around the Lord's Table, Hymn 205.
4 p.m. Sunday Schools at Union Church, in British School, Kowloon, and at Quarry Bay.
6 p.m. Worship Hymns: 270. Psalm 56 (St. David), Hymns; 261, 246 and 351.
Thursday 9 p.m. Literary "Lighter Leaves in our Local Literature" by Rev. T. W. Pearce.
Friday 4 p.m. Ladies Working Party.
8 p.m. Christain Endeavour Society.
On Tuesday, December 3rd, at 3 p.m. a sale of work in the Volunteer Drill Hall.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
November 22nd, 1907, a.m.

			Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind	Wr.	
Vladivostock	7	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6	a.m.	30.30	—	—	NW	8	—
Hakodate		"	30.52	—	—	NW	6	—
Tokio		"	30.54	—	—	NW	2	—
Kochi		"	30.39	—	—	W	2	—
Nagasaki		"	30.27	—	—	NE	4	—
Kagoshima		"	30.27	—	—	NE	6	—
Oshima		"	30.12	—	—	S	2	—
Naha		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima		"	30.09	—	—	S	6	—
Bonin Is.		"	30.24	—	—	E	2	—
Chefoo	6	a.m.	30.34	48	78	ESE	5	o
Weihaiwei	9	a.m.	30 3	49	—	E	1	c
Hankow	6	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	9	a.m.	30.16	57	—	WNW	2	om
Gutzlaff		"	30.12	61	100	WNW	3	f
Sharp Peak		"	30 12	72	90	N	1	b
Amoy	6	a.m.	29 98	71	90	—	0	o
Swatow		"	10.03	71	95	NE	1	o
Taihoku	5	a.m.	30 08	—	—	SE	2	—
Taichu		"	30 07	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan		"	30 06	—	—	N	4	—
Koshun		"	30.07	—	—	NE	2	—
Pescadores		"	30.07	—	—	N	2	—
Canton	9	a.m.	30.10	73	95	—	0	c
Hongkong	10	a.m.	30. 8	77	85	E	1	o
Victoria Peak		"	—	—	—	E	3	—
Gap Rock		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao		"	30.08	74	—	NNE	1	o
Hoihow	9	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	10	a.m.	30 03	75	—	ENE	3	b
Tourane		"	29 99	79	—	—	0	c
C. St. James		"	29.85	73	—	NNE	2	or
Aparri	6	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	10	a.m.	29 92	88	54	E	1	c
Legaspi	6	a.m.	29.90	79	—	NE	1	o
Bacolod	9	a.m.	—	—	—	ENE	3	b
Iloilo		"	29.87	81	—	NE	4	b
Cebu		"	29.8	84	—	N	1	d
Labuan		"	29.86	78	—	—	—	—

November 23rd, 1907, a.m.

Vladivostock	7	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6	a.m.	30.36	—	—	W	2	—
Hakodate		"	30.40	—	—	N	2	—
Tokio		"	30.42	—	—	N	2	—
Kochi		"	30.19	—	—	SW	4	—
Nagasaki		"	30.11	—	—	SE	6	—
Kagoshima		"	30.12	—	—	E	6	—
Oshima		"	30.12	—	—	S	2	—
Naha		"	30.13	—	—	—	0	—
Ishigakijima		"	30.09	—	—	NE	2	—
Bonin Is.		"	30.20	—	—	SE	2	—
Chefoo	6	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	9	a.m.	30.32	41	—	N	4	c
Hankow	6	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinklang		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	9	a.m.	30.22	55	94	WNW	4	ov
Gutzlaff		"	30.16	56	94	NW	4	omd
Sharp Peak		"	30.15	76	86	SE	1	b
Amoy	6	a.m.	30.00	71	85	NE	1	c.
Swatow		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5	a.m.	30.06	—	—	W	2	—
Taichu		"	0 08	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan		"	30 08	—	—	—	0	—
Koshun		"	30.07	—	—	E	4	—
Pescadores		"	30.08	—	—	N	4	—
Canton	9	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	10	a.m.	30.13	8	68	E	3	c
Victoria Peak		"	—	—	—	E	—	—
Gap Rock		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao		"	30.12	78	—	NE	2	c
Hoihow	9	a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi		"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	10	a.m.	30.09	75	—	NNE	4	o
Tourane		"	30.03	75	—	E	1	o
C. St. James		"	29.81	79	—	NE	5	c
Aparri	6	a.m.	30 01	73	—	S	1	b
Manila	10	a.m.	29.96	84	71	NE	1	c
Legaspi	6	a.m.	29.89	81	—	NE	1	o
Bacolod	9	a.m.	—	—	—	—	0	cp
Iloilo		"	29.87	81	—	—	0	o
Cebu		"	29.92	80	—	—	0	or
Labuan		"	29.84	28	—	—	—	—

	Nov. 22 at 10 a.m.	Nov. 22 at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	29.99
Temperature	77	76
Humidity	85	75
Rainfall	0.10	—

Post Office.

XMAS MAIL.

The French Mail leaving Hongkong on Tuesday, the 26th November, is due in London on the 26th December.

Christmas Cards (if prepared at Printed Matter rates) must be posted either in an unfastened envelope or in a cover which can be easily removed for the purpose of examination without breaking any seal, tearing any paper or separating any adhering surfaces. Covers may, however, be secured with string. Cards enclosed in envelopes with notched ends or corners cut will be taxed as letters. The best method of sending Cards is to enclose them in an envelope with the flaps turned in.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

The English Mail, leaving on the 30th inst., is due in London on the 28th December.

The German Mail, leaving on the 4th Dec., is due in London on the 1st January, 1908.

NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL HOMEWARD.

The next Parcel mail of the 29th instant is due in London on the 4th January, 1908. Parcels intended for New Year's delivery may be posted with an additional fee of 6 cents to be forwarded overland via Brindisi. Such Parcels are due in London about the 30th December.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels are as follows:—

For a parcel not exceeding 3lbs. in weight to cts.
" " " 7lbs. " $1.20 "
" " " 11lbs. " $1.80 "

Under no circumstances will parcel weighing over 11 lbs. be forwarded.

All parcels containing jewellery or any article of gold or silver *must* be insured, all insured parcels *must* be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a device or private mark. Coins must not be used for sealing purposes.

A Mail will close for:—

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daijin Maru*, 24th Nov., 8 A.M.

Hoihow and Haiphong—Per *Hupeh*, 24th Nov., 9 A.M.

Hoihow and Haiphong—Per *Carl Diedrichsen*, 25th Nov., 9 A.M.

Saigon—Per *Tjilatjap*, 25th Nov., 11 A.M.

Saigon—Per *Quarta*, 25th Nov., 2 P.M.

Saigon—Per *Fri*, 25th Nov., 3 P.M.

Moji—Per *Winnebago*, 25th Nov., 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Hotlan*, 26th Nov., 9 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Tonkin*, 2 th Nov., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Japan*, 26th Nov., P.M.

Kobe—Per *Tsinan*, 26th Nov., 3 P.M.

Swatow and Shanghai—Per *Kiukiang*, 26th Nov., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash.—Per *Tango Maru*, 26th Nov., 3 P.M.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Abraham, E. S.
Adams, P. R.
Affalion, A.
Audinet, J.
Andrews, P. R.
Battiscombe, H. G.
Beattie, R. B.
Birbeck, R. J.
Bisney, Miss
Bisney, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Blunn, A. B.
Boyd, W. H.
Brunner, J.
Bulmer, J.
Brayfield, T.
Brooke, C. B.
Carpenter, E. W.
Carter, A.
Cheney, W. G.
Cole, Miss C. C.
Colvin, H. E.
Crake, W. A.
Crook, A. H.
Cruickshank, J.
Currie, Mrs. F. E.
Currie, Miss E.
Curry, George
Day, C. R.
Day, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Dohan, W. D.
Dowson, Capt. M.
Einstmann, W.
Ezekiel, R. M.
Fair, Mr. and Mrs. A. H.
Falconer, P. J.
Fay, Mr. & Mrs. C. A.
Findler, P.
Fisher, H. G.
Franklin, C. B.
Frost, B. L.
Fuller, Denman
Fuller, S. J.
Gittins, G.
Gorrell, O.
Hall, Capt. T.
Hamer, R. F.
Harding, R.
Harrison, J. L.
Hewett, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. A.
Hoerber, Miss C. S.
Hoffmann, W.
Hohmann, A.
Holdsworth, P.
Howard, E.
Hutchinson, J. O.
Innes, Capt. R.
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stuart
Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. H.
Jones, W. B.
Joseph, M. R.
Kenner, C. F.
Kopp, A.
Law, H. D.
Learned, Mr. and Mrs. R. F.
Lefroy, A.
Lemieux, J. A.
Lindberg, Capt.
Logan, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Luttringhaus, P.
Marriott, Dr. O.
McIntosh, G. C.
McKeever, Mrs. M. M.
McLaughlin, Dr. W. F.
Merz, Mrs and Miss
Metzenthin, Capt. and Mrs. H.
Newborn, R. H.
Ortiz, Mr. and Mrs. and child
Otto, A.
Peake, T. M.
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. L.
Polglase, A. W.
Powell, W. A.
Preece, A. H.
Preshaw, C. M.
Pugh, A. J.
Rahl, G. A.
Ralphs, E.
Ray, E. H.
Rush, Mrs. W. R.
Russell, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. and maid
Sandes, Miss F. E.
Seabourne, Capt.
Shields, C. E.
Siegel, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Slack, Mr. and Mrs. A. M.
Smith, McGregor
Spicer, G. P.
Spittles, J.
Spitzmiller, Mrs. J. H.
Stark, G. L.
Stebbing, W. S.
Stevens, Rev. A.
Tricker, C. H.
Tullidge, G. W.
Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Walton, T.
White, Mr. and Mrs. H. G.
Whitcombe, B.
Wibel, D.
Williams, Capt & Mrs. C. I.
Williams, J. T. L.
Wong, P. L.
Wood, Dr.
Wood, G. G.
Woodman, Miss F. R.
Woods, J. D.

CONNAUGHT.

Atkinson, W. M.
Ayre, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. and child
Barrett, Mrs. M. A.
Berry, F. J., wife and child
Bilyen, Wm. R.
Bright, W. H.
Caffarena, J.
Chevalet, Madame H.
Chevalet, I. H.
Corwell, Mrs. C. B.
Dietrich, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Gitt, Wm.
Graw, E. W.
Hendy, Harold E.
Herkt, C.
Holmes, F. E.
Hough, Dr. Spencer
Howat, D. C.
Hutchinson, Wm. M.
Kiene, F.
Lawson, Capt. J. J.
McKenzie, J. H.
Morgan, Mr.
Silva-Netto, Mr. & Mrs. A. F. B.
Wagatha, Made Maisselle F. L.
Wagner, John A.

PEAK.

Austin, F.
Blair, Mr. and Mrs. D. K.
Chalmers, J. H.
Cochrane, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Darling, Col.
Davidson, Mr.
Davies, Hon. W. Rees
Ellis, A.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs.
Fischer, R.
Fletcher, Mr.
Fraser, R.A.M.C., Lieut.
Fremantle, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs.
Fuchs, Mr.
Galbraithe, Mr
Golsthrope, Mr.
Gibson, Mr.
Greenhill, L. S.
Grieg, Mr.
Hall, J.
Hancock, Mr.
Harding, Mr. and Mrs.
Haseland, F. A.
Hell, P.
Hill, E. E.
Hockaday, W. T.
Kelsall, Major & Mrs.
Kent, R.A., Col.
Kerr, Capt. and Mrs. Vaughan
Malden, Geo.
Martin, R.
Mast, E.
McCoffery, Mr. & Mrs.
Mitchell, R.
Monk, S. D.
Moorsom, Mr.
Pereira, Consul & Mrs.
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. L.
Raymond, Mrs.
Reid, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs.
Reigner, F. von
Rissland, H.
Ross, Major R. J.
Sargent, Mr.
Sayer, G. W.
Shordridge, Mr. & Mrs. A. B.
Sinclair, A.
Smith, A. Findlay
Stellim, Mr. and Mrs.
Synnot, Capt. A. Hart
Wakefield, Mrs.
Watkins, Mr. and Mrs.
Williamson, Mrs.
Wilson, Dr. & Mrs. N.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F.
Bonnar, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. C.
Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Denison, Mr. and Mrs.
Denison, Misses (2)
Gittins, A.
Hollingsworth, Mr. & Mrs.
Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Evan
Smith, Crowther
Smith, E. Grant
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grant
Smith, Percy

KOWLOON.

Jeffries, W. C.
Laidler, Mr.
Lewis, E. Cornewall
Morris, J.
Roth, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Stone, P. E. F.
Tu'e, I.M.S., Capt. and Mrs. A.
Valenzuela, Dr. F.
Zweiger, Mr. and Mrs. and children

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	I.H.P.	Captain.	Last reported at
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	700	4	3,000	Commander E. La T. Leatham	Canton
Astræa	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee	Hongkong
Bedford	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain S. E. Erskine	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander E. G. W. Davidson	Yangtse
Britomart	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander W. L. Bamber	Yangtse
Cadmus	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander R. L. Majendie	Hongkong
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	300		Hongkong
Clio	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander C. D. S. Raikes	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander A. L. Gresson	Hongkong
Flora	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain Roland Nugent	Shanghai
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander W. H. Darwall	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander Dickens	Hongkong
Ianus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander C. A. Fremantle	Hongkong
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain G. C. A. Marescaux	Singapore
King Alfred *	cruiser, 1st class	14,100	18	30,000	Captain C. F. Thursby	Hongkong
Kingfisher	river gunboat	676	4	1,200	Lieut.-Commander S. H. Tennyson	Yangtse
Merlin	surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Commander F. H. Walter	Kudat
Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain J. A. Tuke	Hongkong
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Vaughan	West River
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander R. S. Roy	Yangtse
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander J. Kiddle	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander C. C. Walcott	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander H. P. Tickell	West River
Shipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Alan Dixon	Yangtse
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	Hon. W. Strath	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	1,650	6	—	Commodore R. H. S. Stokes	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander H. R. Godfrey	Yangtse
Thistle	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander R. M. R. West	Yangtse
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander Stevenson	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	450	Commander R. W. Glennie	Bias Bay
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander H. B. Cox	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut.-Commander Ino F. Knox	Yangtse
Woodcock

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	$125	£1,000,000 / $11,750,000 / $250,000	$1,797,167	£1.15/- for 3-year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2/2 3/16 = $16.04	5¾ %	$660 / $655 / new issue London £75
Do. (new)	40,000	$125	$125					
National Bank of China, Limited	09,925	£7	£6	£12,735 / $300,000	$71,293	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	0,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 / $219,058 / $401,959	none	$20 for 1906	8 %	$250
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£125,000 / Tls. 100,000 / Tls. 48,942	Tls. 204 4 4	Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906=Tls. 2.65	1½ %	Tls. 85 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2 400	$250	$100	$3,000,000 / £70,000 / $456,407 / £125,137.15/- / $817,628	1,460 4 0	Final of $12 making $42 for 1905 and interim of $30 for 1906	5¼ %	$760 ss. and b.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	$100	$60	$800,000 / $159,143 / $1,988	$394,520	$12 for year ending 31.12.05.	7½ %	$157½ buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 / $320,449 / $7,616	$362,980	$6 and bonus $2 for 1905	9 %	$88 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,256,483	$435,236	$40 for 1905	12½ %	$320
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,000	$365	$1 for 1906	6⅔ %	$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$264,638 / $96,988	Nil.	$4 for year ending 30.6.1907	10⅓ %	$38 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 / $550,000 / 386,989	$27,101	$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	6⅔ %	$30 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred)	60,000			£60,000				$40 sellers
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£270,000	£3 694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2½=$2.14 per share	3¾ %	$28 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1½ for account 1907	12 %	Tls. 44 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000			£400,000			11 %	Tls. 50 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£1,871 / $65,000	£72,370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 81 for a/c 1907	4½ %	41/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 / 10,000	$10	$10 / $5	$32,957	$137	$1.00 / $0.50 for year ending 30.4.1907	4½ % / 4½ %	$21 buyers / $10½ buyers
Tako Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 / Tls. 419,479 / Tls. 62,000 / Tls. 81,200 / Tls. 30,000	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12½ %	Tls. 48 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$450,000	19,218	$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	$$100
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none		$3 for 1907	...	$10 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4½ %	Tls. 85 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£152,000 / £12,279	£12,546	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907	7½ %	Tls. 14½ buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 / 50,000	£1	19/10 / £1	£4,875	£11,358	No. 11 of 1/-=48 cents	...	58½
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	164,124	$10,335	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	11½ %	$15
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	40,000	$50	$50	$10,000 / $23,152 / $30,000	$3,047	Interim of $2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	8 %	$65
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$100,000 / $50,000	$491,580	$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8½ %	$97½ buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	65,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	4½ %	Tls. 71 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 / Tls. 100,000 / Tls 199,100 / Tls. 75,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	9 %	Tls. 200 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14½ months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 102½
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	20,000	$25	$25	$30,000	$10,908	$2½ for year ending 30.6.07	11½ %	$20 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$1,000	$9,178	$1.80 for 1906	13 %	$14 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$648,975 / $36,075	$10,925	4 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	10 %	$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	20,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$56,218	Interim of $3½ for half year ending 30.6.07	7½ %	$95
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	$10	$10	$208,386 / $50,000	$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7½ %	$10½ buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	$50	$30	one	$1,089	$2½ for 1906	7 %	$35
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 869,493 / Tls. 170,000	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7½ %	Tls. 100 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$1,519	Interim of $2 for half year ending June 30th	8½ %	$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	20 %	Tls. 50
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	Tls. 45,939 / $60,000	$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07	5 %	$10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 50 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	10 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 280 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,299	£638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	$6½
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	21,200	$10	$10	$9,000	1653	$3 for 1905	...	$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	none	Nil.	$1 for 1904	...	$10½ buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	Tls. 60 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	16
Do. Do. special shares	* 50,000	$1	$1					
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	100,000	$10	$10	$115,900	$855	80 cents for 1906	8½ %	$9½
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	$7½	$6	$60,000 / $5,000	$2,974	$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07	8 %	$16½ buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	$10	$10	$11,000	$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	8½ %	$11½
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$15,002	$2½ for year ending 28.2.07	11½ %	$21 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	80,000	$10	$10	none	$2,953	$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	6½ %	$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$105,000	$4,361	Interim of $4 for 1-year ending June 30th '07	9½ %	$240
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	50,000	$10	$10	$65,000	$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 %	$25
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 / Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	Third interim of Tls. 7½ making Tls. 22½ for a/c 1907	9 %	Tls. 337½ buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	none	$2,655	$1 per sh. for period fr. m 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07	8 %	$12½ buyers / $2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	110	$1					
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	$10	$10		Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3½ for account 1907	7½ %	Tls. 107 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,323	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 36 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 45,000 / Tls. 8,000	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	...	Tls. 65 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 / Tls. 50,000	Tls. 7,843	Interim of Tls. 5 for a/c 1907	9 %	Tls. 114 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old) / Interim of 11/3 for account 1907 (new)	...	Tls. 335 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $41,934	None	...	$15 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$ 5	$ 5	none	$478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07	6⅔ %	$5½
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 / Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6½ for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 97
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$349	First year	...	$11
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$4	$35,000	$1,360	80 cents on 9,500 ord. shares and $19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	8 %	$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 / $25,000	$5,483	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907	7½ %	$. o½ ex div. b.
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	none	$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	$5½ buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Mails.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "DEVANHA," Captain T. H. Hide, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c, on SATURDAY, the 30th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's S.S. *Himalaya*, 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, due in London on 11th January, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1907. [2

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIN," Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 26th November, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. *POLYNESIEN* .....10th Dec.
S.S. *TOURANE* .....24th Dec.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1907. [10

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. [64

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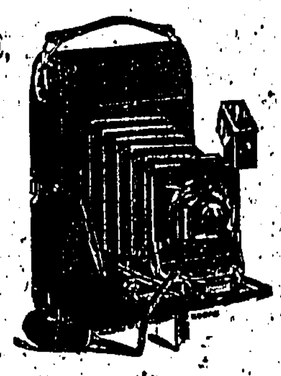

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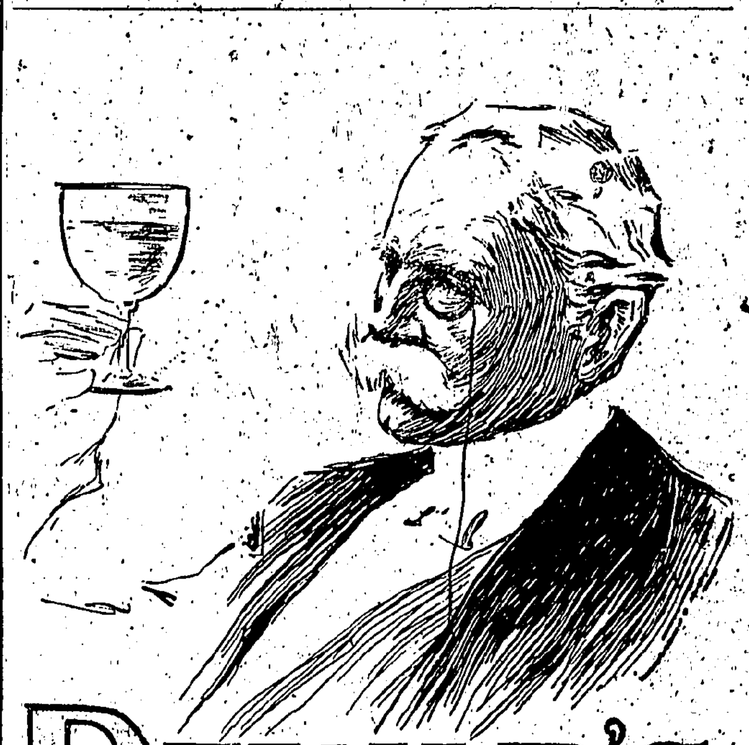
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905. [42



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The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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BIRTHS.

On October 1st, at Goudhurst, Kent, the wife of Mr. I. W. NICOLSON, of a son.

On November 5, at Sungei Siput, Perak, F.M.S., the wife of A. D. MACHADO, of a son.

At Goodwood, Penang, on November 6, the wife of A. R. ADAMS, of a son.

On November 6, 1907, born to Mr. and Mrs. James V. Latimer, Huchow, a son, JAMES VERNON, Jr.

On November 10, 1907, at Weihaiwei, the wife of HERBERT L. BEER, of a daughter.

On November 11, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of T. MCNIDDER, of a son. (All-right).

On November 15, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of JOHN HILBRETH, Chief Engineer, China Navigation Co., of a daughter.

On November 17 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of HUGH MACKINNON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Singapore, on November 9, HENRY CARNONS WILLIAMS, Staff Surgeon, R.N., M.S. *Alacrity*, to TERESA MARY, second daughter of the late Walter Pike, of Cambourne and Plymouth.

On November 12, 1907, at Shanghai, Captain B. C. H. DREW, 23 Sikh Pioneers, I.A., son of late Gen. H. R. Drew, C.B., Clare Cottage, Ryde, I. W., and Miss EDITH THOMSON, daughter of F. G. Thomson, Esq., Stock Exchange, London.

On November 13, 1907, at Shanghai, JOHN RUDLAND, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rudland, Shanghai, and Miss FLORENCE MARY OVERBECK, daughter of the late Hermann Overbeck, Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On November 11, 1907, at Shanghai, EMILY, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. S. Pereira.

On November 11, 1907, at Shanghai, FR. MAECHLER, aged 28.

On November 13, 1907, at Shanghai, ANNA FRANCISCA, widow of the late R. Markwick.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907.

THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

(16th November.)

According to the latest issue of Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter which ended in September, the number of vessels under construction in Great Britain was 450, as compared with 512 last year, but the tonnage shows only an insignificant decrease, the figures being 1,080,087 this year as against 1,264,767 in 1906. It is stated that the vessels now under construction are 170,000 tons less than those in the yards at the end of the previous quarter and nearly 185,000 less than those building at the same time last year. Of the vessels which are in the hands of the shipbuilders 299 are intended for British owners, while 21 are for the colonies. No less than 19 will go to Brazil, and 12 have been ordered by Austro-Hungarian owners. There are eight for French shipowners, seven for Italian, seven for German and the same number for Norwegian. Only three are intended to fly the flag of the Rising Sun. With regard to the size of the vessels under construction, it is stated that 126 steamers and 16 sailing ships are to be between 100 and 500 tons, 59 between 1,000 and 2,000 tons, 77 between 2,000 and 4,000, and 82 between 4,000 and 6,000 tons. There is a big drop to the higher figures, the number of steamers being built of 6,000 to 8,000 tons being eight, together with an oil barge which comes under the heading of sailing vessels, while ten ships will be over 8,000 tons and under 10,000. Five are designed to exceed the latter figure, and two will be just under 15,000 tons. A solitary individual will be between 15,000 and 20,000 tons and two will be over that figure. From all these tables enumerated warships have been excluded, a special section being devoted to them. From that it appears that for the British Government five first-class battleships of 88,800 tons displacement are under construction at the Royal dockyards and at private yards and six first-class armoured cruisers have been laid down. Seven torpedo boat destroyers and 12 first-class torpedo boats are being built at private yards and the keels of seven submarines have been laid at Chatham. For foreign Governments or in order that the workmen may not be unemployed the private firms at Elswick, Barrow and other places are building a total of fifteen warships, ranging from battleships to submarines. The total number of men-of-war under construction in Great Britain at the time the report was prepared amounted to 55, whose displacement was estimated at 264,537 tons. A separate table is devoted to a statement of the tonnage and number of vessels which are being built at various ports abroad, excluding those which are under 200 tons. It is set forth that, with respect to the British Colonies, three steamers aggregating 771 tons are in course of construction at Hongkong, as compared with one of 135 tons at Singapore. There is not a single entry against the name of Shanghai. Germany is building 41 at Bremen and near-by ports and 21 at Hamburg and associated ports. Altogether there were 173 steamers and two sailing vessels on the slips in German yards in the middle of September last. In France there were only 32 vessels in the hands of the shipbuilders, three being sailing ships. In Norway there were 33 on the stocks whose gross tonnage exceeded 30,000 tons. The United States' shipbuilding yards have 62 vessels under construction, ten of these being built in San Francisco and five in Seattle. It is impossible to say from Lloyds Register Shipbuilding Returns whether the world's energies in the direction of constructing new ships are increasing, but it is evident that there is no serious difference between the report for the quarter which ended in September last and the corresponding period in 1906.

WEST RIVER PIRACIES.

(18th November.)

For several years the British Minister at Peking has been submitting representations to the Waiwupu with regard to the patrolling of the West River in order to secure the suppression of the innumerable piracies which have occurred in the Canton delta. The question has repeatedly been brought to the attention of the Foreign Office in London by the China Association, acting on the statements of the local and Shanghai branches, and of the Chambers of Commerce of this Colony and of the Northern settlement. The outrage on the *Sutnam* brought matters to a head, when one European was killed and the ship's officers only escaped a similar fate by the skin of their teeth. It was felt at last that the pestiferous area must be cleansed, and if the Chinese authorities were incompetent to undertake the duty then it behoved Great Britain and the other Powers having important interests in South China to scatter the piratical bands. The German community in Hongkong expressed their entire concurrence with this view, and telegraphed to Hamburg suggesting that their association there should communicate with Berlin and state that Germany should co-operate with Great Britain in any steps that might be taken to stamp out the pirates infesting the West River. On the strength of the representations which the diplomatic corps at Peking made to the Waiwupu a spasmodic attempt to guard the southern waterways against the raids of those who had taken to piracy as an easy and lucrative method of earning a livelihood was made by the Chinese Government, or, rather, it was stated in reply to the foreign Ministers that an effort would be made to prevent the ravages on peaceful traders which had disgraced the administration of the Kwangtung Provinces. That was all very well so far as it went, but it did not go very far. The Chinese authorities seemed inclined to rest content with this soft answer designed to turn away wrath, and it was not until further and more peremptory representations had been made to the Chinese Foreign Office by the Plenipotentiaries that it was realised that if China was to retain the right to patrol her own waterways, especially those at Canton she must take immediate and effective measures to protect the shipping against the onslaughts of marauders. So far as the pirates were concerned they did not care a straw for the Chinese gunboats which were supposed to guard and protect the fleet of trading vessels, and in their contempt for law and authority they even went the length of audaciously raiding the guardboats themselves and making off with what they could find. The foreign men-of-war stationed on the West River could not be everywhere, and, consequently, the piracies still went on as if the guardboats were a myth. When the Viceroy at Canton was communicated with on the subject he plaintively remarked that piracy had always existed on the West River, from time immemorial in fact, as if that covered the defiance of constituted authority with a cloak of decency. Put it was made clear to the Waiwupu that piracy could be suppressed if an adequate system of patrolling the river was adopted. Urged to action at last by the avowed intention of the Powers to deal with the matter in their own way, the Chinese Foreign Office decided that the days of shilly-shallying had gone past, and that if they were to hold their self-respect and their position in the world they must actually prove that they were determined to eradicate the desperadoes who had to a large extent dislocated river traffic by their frequent depredations and constantly successful *coups*. If the proper authorities confessed their inability to suppress the evils complained of, then it was obvious that the control and administration of law and order on the waterways of South China must pass into the hands of foreigners. In the present state of opinion in China such a thing was not to be thought of; it meant that all their efforts towards regeneration were to be neutralised at the outset through sheer, wanton disregard of their manifest duty. Accordingly, some time ago, the Waiwupu sent a communication to the Viceroy at Canton proposing that funds should be allocated for the construction and equipment of a fleet of gunboats, whose primary duty should be the protection of shipping engaged in the West River trade. The question was also brought forward as to the authority which should be empowered to direct the movements of the fleet, and it was stated that the British Minister favoured the idea that it should be controlled by the Commissioner of Customs. That suggestion was vigorously combatted by the Viceroy in a letter to the Waiwupu which we published recently. Starting with the plea as previously noted, that "piracy is an endemic crime in the province of Kwangtung since time immemorial," the Viceroy wrote: "But there is a great deal of inconvenience if the additional cruisers now proposed be placed under the control of the Commissioner of Customs as requested by the British Minister. It is an unquestionable fact that the Commissioner has no power of a superintendent of police and interference out of his jurisdiction is not permissible. The sphere of influence should be distinctly defined and only the right of searching for smugglers be under his control. For this service there are sufficient launches at the disposal of the Maritime Customs and no more need be added for the present. Moreover, the proposal for additional cruisers is a special feature for the police and has nothing to do with the searching for smugglers. The West River from Chuchow and Wuchow upwards down to the Chu Kiang estuary is everywhere infested with pirates and the means for the patrolling thereof with the four additional cruisers as now proposed is still considered inadequate, and therefore it is impossible for them to perform the duty of revenue cruisers at the same time. Besides, the local Government is responsible for the policing of a place. Therefore, even were these cruisers required to search for smugglers, they should still be under the control of the local authorities and their dignity would thus not be tampered with. No foreigner should interfere with the matter as to who shall take charge, because it is a policy of internal government. Now I request you to reply to the British Minister promising that four additional fast steam cruisers shall be purchased for the province of Kwangtung, and a strict police system will be undertaken for the extinction of the prevailing piracy. But the service shall be under the control of the Admiral, while the Commissioner cannot be allowed to take charge, as it will interfere with the right of self-government." It is perfectly plain why the Viceroy should object to foreign interference, even although the foreigners should be in the service of the Chinese Imperial Government. Yet there would probably have been no such suggestion if the Provincial authorities had not exhibited deplorable remissness in the past and compelled attention to their lack of ability to guard the West River against the pirates who abound there. The Waiwupu have apparently adopted the proposal of the British Minister that the Commissioner of Customs should have supreme direction of the guardships and the result of that decision is a serious manifestation of popular sentiment in Canton. As our telegram from the Shameen states, two mass meetings are to be held to-morrow to protest against the action of the Waiwupu. It would be interesting to know who engineered these gatherings, whether they were promoted by the officials who fear they may "lose face," or by the ordinary citizens of Canton who object to the intrusion of foreigners into the administration of the affairs of the Province? It is clear, however, that the Chinese Government is at last prepared to deal with the crying evil which has been the bane of trade and the subject of innumerable memorials. The outcome of the Canton meetings to-morrow should be of interest as exhibiting the feeling of the general body of the people on the subject, outside the question of foreign interference.

A REMINISCENCE OF MR. TAFT'S VISIT.

(19th November.)

Although the majority of the newspapers in the Far East have failed to recognise the importance of the impromptu remarks of Mr. W. H. Taft at the Chinese tiffin which was given in his honour by the Consul-General at Hongkong, Mr. A. P. Wilder, the Press of the Pacific slope have shown that the speech, together with that delivered by H. E. Wu Ting Fang, has not fallen on barren soil. In part, Mr. Taft's address was devoted to the eulogising of his friends, the host and the Minister representing China at Washington, but in a few eloquent sentences towards the end he dwelt on the important place which must be occupied by the United States in the progressive movements which are noticeable in China at the present time. The *Post-Intelligencer* of Seattle, in an editorial, emphasises the necessity of America's interest in the advancement of the Middle Kingdom, "whether these movements have to do with government, administrative reform, development of the country's material resources, the elevation of the people through education, the betterment of the civil service, or any other policy designed to strengthen the Empire." In commenting on what is characterised as the plain, frank and truthful statement which is summarised in the quotation, our contemporary observed, in its issue of the 14th ult., that Mr. Taft had not only outlined the policy of the American government toward China and China's problems, but had at the same time served fair notice on the Powers of the world that the Republic had an intimate and vital interest in the Chinese Empire, and that that interest must and would be maintained. One declaration which should satisfy those who believe in the future of China was to the following effect: "Of course it was unreasonable to expect the Secretary of War to speak of the dismemberment of China, though great pressure had been brought to bear upon him in this behalf. While large forces, now, as ever, some of them vainly ambitious, some of them sinister and of a low order of diplomatic cunning, are seeking the impairment, if not the final passing, of the Peking Government the parcelling of its rich areas and the conversion of its population into a subjugated race, China's recent administrative change, and the manifest and conceded influence and interest of the American Republic, may be expected to stem the tide and thus protect, temporarily at least, the integrity of this ancient Empire." Naturally, it can be well appreciated that America does not seek territorial possessions in China, having discovered that the difficulties associated with the government of the Philippines are sufficiently burdensome without further augmentation. That view is plainly expressed in another paragraph which runs to the following effect: "No doubt can be entertained of the stern and steady purpose of the Government to maintain its rights in China in the very teeth of every Agreement which may have been made to weaken, and possibly to destroy, American influence in that country. Indeed, no other policy is open to America. Secretary Taft was right, therefore, in making a frank avowal of the American view of the whole Chinese problem, and his plain statement at Hongkong ought to be accepted at its full value by the Peking authorities." It will thus be apparent that while due regard has been had to the value of the policy of America towards China as laid down by Mr. Taft in Shanghai, the incidental speech addressed by the secretary to the representative and influential gathering of Chinese merchants in Hongkong has not been overlooked by the thoughtful section of the Pacific Press. The remarks of the Secretary for War might not have been epoch-making; they were at least reassuring, especially as coming from one who will probably be the head of the United States Government when the result of the next presidential election is announced.

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS IN CHINA.

(20th November.)

One of the first results which marked the inauguration of the Chinese boycott against American goods, as an expression of their displeasure with the United States Government over the operation of the Chinese Exclusion Law, as administered at San Francisco, was the great falling off in the sales of American cotton goods and American tobacco. Each of the quarterly reports issued by the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs bore testimony to this decline and when it is stated that the exports of cotton goods from America to China decreased from 500 million yards in 1906 to 86 millions for the year ending June last, the effect of the movement will be apparent. Nevertheless, the manufacturers recouped themselves by turning their attention to the domestic supply. In *Dun's Review* it is observed that one of the most surprising features of the year in the cotton manufacture was the apparent indifference of the industry to the loss of Chinese business. In the year ending June 30, 1905, exports of cotton goods to China amounted to about 475,000,000 yards and in the next year the figures were almost 500,000,000 yards, but in the last fiscal year only 86,454,028 yards were sent thither. It would not be unreasonable to presume that the mills had diverted a large amount of machinery to this business, which is chiefly composed of the very coarser kinds of cloth, and that a sudden falling off in demand from China would render many mills idle and cause much distress in the trade. As a matter of fact, the manufacturers had considerable warning of the sudden change in Asiatic conditions, the heavy buying of the two previous years being largely in speculative anticipation of the opening of Manchurian markets, and while producers in this country were ready to fill orders, there was not the same feeling of confidence that the business would be permanently of this large volume. Meanwhile the domestic demand for all kinds of cotton goods expanded to such an extent that it was a simple matter to make such changes in machinery as were necessary to produce the finer goods for which there has appeared an insatiable demand. However satisfactory the manufacturers may deem the result of the season's sales it cannot be gainsaid that, in losing their foothold in China, America lost a valuable asset which has been promptly annexed by other countries; and were the domestic demand to fail it would prove a difficult problem to regain the position which she held prior to the boycott. All is well for the present, but the encroachments of such pertinacious dealers as those hailing from Japan are not to be disregarded, as consular reports recognise.

MORTALITY IN SINGAPORE.

(21st November.)

That Hongkong can present a claim on behalf of the health authorities as compared with which Singapore must take a seat in the rear is common knowledge. In dealing with the question of Singapore's mortality returns the *Free Press* observes that a perusal of the Singapore mortality returns must induce in the mind of the thoughtful man a train of thought that is not flattering to the boasted victories of science over disease. Many triumphant paeans have been raised on the general motif of "Oh Death where is thy sting," and the particular theme "The Death of Anopheles." We have been told how Port Swettenham was converted from a very hot-bed of malarial fever to a moderately healthy place by the adoption of measures which prevented the breeding of the anopheles mosquito. Yet in Singapore we run ourselves against the dead wall of nearly 300 deaths, in the month of October, from fever of various kinds, 191 malarial, 26 typhoid, and 72 fever not specified. Think of it. Ten funerals a day from fever alone. What a sensation it would make if these paraded through the Square two per hour for the five working hours of the day! Twenty-six per cent. of the total number of deaths in the island due to a disease which medical science claims as "preventible." Either the claims of medical science to a victory over fever are hollow, or else we are sadly behind the times in Singapore. No doubt there was a good deal of fever about in October, and people have become accustomed to talk of fever lightly as an excuse for any little malaise. Surely it is time to forsake this attitude and ask ourselves the question: What is the use of our boasted civilisation and elaborate Municipal and Government organisation if it allows ten lives a day to be thrown away from a cause which science says is preventible? If there were ten deaths a day from plague in Singapore, or even from cholera, what a hurry-scurry there would be, what battalions of house-cleaners, sanitary inspectors, medical officers and prosecutions. Yet the ten lives lost from fever per day are just as valuable as those from plague, and the loss from the sickness that does not end in death is probably greater in the case of fever than in plague, which usually kills straight off, and therefore has no lingering after effects. As far as we can hear, there is a great deal of fever in the western coast section of the Town, from St. James and down to New Harbour. There to suffer from malaria seems the rule and not the exception, as the pallid faces of the sufferers show. It may be the earth-disturbance in connection with building operations, and the railway, that is the cause of the fever. It may be that the coastal alterations have interfered with the sub-soil drainage from some of the districts. It may be that some ship has imported a cargo of anopheles. Anyhow there is a great amount of sickness among coolies at work there, and among the residents. The Selitar District is another fever haunt, while some of the western hill slopes are equally bad. Lest it be thought that the 291 deaths from fever in October were exceptional, it may be added that the percentage for the week ended Nov. 9th is almost as high, 66 deaths out of 263, although the number of typhoid deaths had fallen to one. Phthisis killed 160 people in October, a large number, and we are told that it is hopeless to expect any material decrease until the housing and sanitary arrangements of the town have been remodelled. Will our medical authorities forbid us to hope that until some gigantic and never ended scheme of improvement has been carried out, the mortality from fever, and chiefly malaria, will not be reduced?

AMERICAN FLOUR IN MANCHURIA.

(22nd November.)

An interesting statement regarding the prospects for flour manufacturers whose product finds a sale in Manchuria is furnished by Mr. A. W. Pontius, the American Vice-Consul at Newchwang. The writer remarks that the year 1907 will be a banner year for American flour, its introduction throughout Manchuria during 1906 occasioned the large demand of the present year. The Chinese find it more economical to use flour than native foodstuffs, such as cereals, grains, etc. The direct shipments enable the flour to be sold at a low figure, and it is safe to state that a larger demand will be experienced in 1908. Large shipments of kaoling and millet to Shanghai during the famine have also increased the demand in the locality for flour. It is claimed that the enormous quantity imported during the present year will all be distributed before the spring of 1908. In the spring of this year very little stock was on hand. The present price per one-fourth sack is $1.02 to $1.05, whereas in the spring $1.19 to $1.24 was asked. This price is bound to go up in the near future. Owing to the high prices prevailing at Shanghai for native manufactured flour very little has been imported from that port. Up to the present scarcely 100,000 one-fourth sacks have been imported from Hongkong and Shanghai, while last year Shanghai alone exported to this port more than 600,000 one-fourth sacks of native manufactured flour. The year 1907 will also experience the largest importation so far of American kerosene oil. The large importations are due to the stocks of 1905-6 being exhausted. The Standard Oil Company controls the oil trade, has no fear of dangerous competition, and is in a position to monopolize the oil trade of Manchuria. For an estimate of the imports for the entire year 1907 must be added 971,000 gallons imported during the month of July and 650,000 gallons due to arrive, which will enable a person to form an idea of the stupendous trade in this article. The only competitor is the "Sumatra" brand, which only imported 234,250 gallons. Heretofore, the natives used bean oil, but the cheapness of the foreign kerosene oil has appealed to their economical practices and is being used throughout Manchuria. The local price for American kerosene oil is 5 cents per case cheaper here than the price asked in Shanghai. I am informed that the reason for this is to prevent importation through the port of Dalny—the Newchwang branch of the Standard Oil Company having practically all of Manchuria under their control and being desirous of importing all American kerosene oil through this port. Lumber imports for 1907 will also be very satisfactory. The *African Monarch*, direct from the Pacific coast, has just arrived with a cargo of 1,837,000 feet of lumber, consisting of 1,408,000 feet rough, 325,000 feet dressed and 104,000 feet laths. The outlook for a good trade in this article of American import is extremely good, and the year 1908 will probably see double the present year's shipment.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

WEST RIVER CRUISERS.

BRITISH DEMANDS ACCEDED TO.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN CANTON.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shameen, 18th November, 10.50 a.m.

The demand presented by Sir John Jordan, the British Minister at Peking, to the Waiwupu, that the cruisers patrolling the West River should be placed under the control of the Commissioner of Customs has, it is reported, been acceded to.

The Chinese community here are showing great indignation over the intelligence.

Two mass meetings have been arranged to take place to-morrow to protest against the decision of the Foreign Office.

ACTION BY CANTONESE GENTRY.

VIGOROUS PROTESTS TO THE WAIWUPU.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shameen, 19th November, 4.40 p.m.

The mass meeting, which was held at the headquarters of the Anti-Opium Association to protest against the decision of the Waiwupu, to hand over the administration and control of the fleet of West River patrol gunboats, was attended by several hundreds of people.

Mr. Wong Shiu Ping presided over the gathering.

It was decided, after several speeches had been delivered, to send a telegram to the Waiwupu representing the strong opinion of the Cantonese that the management of the patrol boats should not be handed over to foreigners.

The gentry along the river districts, it was submitted, should be responsible for the suppression of piracies.

It was also decided that the Viceroy should be requested to revise the regulations.

A telegram, it was resolved, should be sent to Chinese abroad asking them to join in the protest against the proposed action of the Waiwupu.

The meeting is still in progress.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE DEPRECATED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shameen, 20th November, 12.10 p.m.

At a meeting which was held yesterday evening under the auspices of the General Chamber of Commerce several important resolutions were passed.

It was decided to send a telegram to Peking, suggesting that an annual sum of one million dollars be appropriated from the Customs returns, to be expended on the reform of the Chinese Navy located at Canton.

Subscriptions, it was stated, would be willingly forthcoming towards this object.

The Association members dwelt upon the point that the Kwang Provinces must abide by self-Government and refuse to hand over an integral department to foreigners.

Telegrams were sent abroad in the strain, proposing that a memorial should be sent through the Grand Censor expressing strong resistance to foreign interference.

There were two chairmen of the meeting, Messrs. Chan Chang-pu and Chan Pik-in.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT CANTON.

BRITISH SURVEY OF SUN-ON WATERWAYS.

VEHEMENT PROTESTS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 19th November, 6.50 p.m.

A mass meeting of the gentry and students of Kwangtung was held at the Ming-lun Tong to-day. The meeting lasted the whole afternoon.

Hanlin Kong Hung-yau, alias Kong Sao-chuan, was elected to the chair, and Tam Lai-wun acted as secretary, *pro tem.*

The meeting considered:—

1.—A letter from the Education Society of Weichow prefecture accompanying a chart defining the various sections of China under the influence of foreign Powers.

2.—A map from the gentry and Students Association of the Sun-on district showing the positions of the flagpoles recently erected by a survey party from a British gunboat.

3.—A report of the proceedings at a meeting of the gentry and students of Heungshan with a chart showing how the Portuguese Government had encroachment upon the land and territorial waters of China around Macao.

4.—The proposal to place the River Patrol Service under the Commissioner of Customs.

It was resolved:—

(a) To address a joint memorial to the Viceroy informing H.E. that a thorough and practical scheme will be submitted, after discussion, for the suppression of piracy in the riverine districts.

(b) That a telegram be despatched to Peking vehemently protesting against the proposal of the Waiwupu in reference to the River Patrol Service.

(c) That representations be made by the Waiwupu to the British Minister at Peking against the survey of the Sun-on district by Britishers.

(d) The meeting apprehend, in the acquiescence to all British demands, the surrender of all sovereign rights by China in favour of Great Britain over the Two Kwang provinces.

SHANGHAI EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

A DISPUTED INTERVIEW.

QUESTION OF VERACITY INVOLVED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 21st November, 1.5 p.m.

In connection with the Demenil trial, Mr. R. D. Neish, Editor of the *Shanghai Mercury*, was subpœnaed and questioned by the Court, with regard to an alleged interview with Demenil which was published on the 26th of October.

The witness refused to produce the original manuscript or to connect the prisoner with its publication.

Mr. Neish was summoned to appear before the British Court this afternoon, on an application that he be compelled to make the disclosures desired.

[The following may, to some extent, elucidate the telegram which is published above:—

An American named Demenil is due here to-day, says the *N. C. D. News* of Oct. 26, from Chungking, and probably will appear before the U.S. Court for China on Monday morning on a charge of manslaughter. Demenil went up the rapids in a Chinese boat, nearly a year ago and caused some trouble at Ichang, by not reporting his destination nor obtaining a passport. He was delayed there, accordingly, and in consequence of a report forwarded to Chungking the American Consul at that port was on the look-out to prevent him going further West, as Chungking is the last western treaty port, and the presence of foreigners, other than missionaries, at Chêngtu is almost invariably the cause of Consular disapproval, and trouble with the Viceroy. For the native authorities are in constant dread that the location of several Consular representatives will be followed by an influx of merchants into the capital of Szechuan. There is not, however, any American Consul-General at Chêngtu and Mr. Mason Mitchell of Chungking has to exercise supervision over the whole province.

Demenil went past Chunkiang without being seen and, it appears, called at Chêngtu before proceeding on to Yünnan province. Yünnan buzzed like a disturbed hive of bees as the solitary foreigner wandered through the country forcing the native officials to provide him with pack animals. First he said he was a teacher and later on the native understood that he was a missionary on his way to open up a mission at Tachienlu. The natives were easily given to misconception, for foreigners are not in the habit of exploring those hostile regions as a whim. A report was sent back to Chunkiang, on June 4th, asking the American Consul to cause the wanderer's return. Messages were sent to Demenil but if they reached him, they were disregarded and he journeyed on towards the Tibetan border. In order to go still further a team of yaks was obtained and a dispute arose with a party of soldiers over some of the draught animals. During the disturbance, which occurred at Antuntze, which is about six days' journey from Batung, a Chinese was shot dead, it is alleged, by Demenil. The native authorities then deemed it essential to take active measures; Demenil was arrested and the party started on the long journey back to Chunking. Shortly afterwards a report was received here, that the prisoner had jumped overboard from the Chinese gunboat on which he was travelling, and that he was drowned. That, however, was not the case, for the small military mandarin in charge of the escort stopped the boat, found that the prisoner had swum ashore, rearrested him and ultimately arrived with his prisoner at Chunking without any further mishap. The Viceroy communicated with the American Consul and gave his personal word that the charge preferred by the Yünnan authorities was correct. Mr. Mitchell, however, explained that some witnesses of the occurrence were an absolute necessity. Further delay supervened and the prisoner was confined temporarily at H. B. M. Consular Gaol until two native witnesses were procured from Yunnan. A preliminary hearing was then held at the American Consulate and the prisoner was remanded to stand his trial at the U. S. Court for China. It is reported that the prisoner pleaded not guilty and urged that he fired at another man, not the one who was killed, and that the action was taken in self-defence.

As the American Consulate at Chunkiang, in addition to having no lock-up, has no marshal either, the transfer of the prisoner presented difficulties. Eventually, Mr. J. B. Pillow, a British subject and a former resident of Shanghai, agreed to act as U.S. Court Marshal pro tem and he is now on board a Nisshin Kisen Kaisha's steamer, after making the journey down the rapids safely, and will arrive here to-day, with the two witnesses and the prisoner.—Ed., *H.K.T.*]

SURVEY OF CHINESE WATERS.

NATIVE SUSPICION TO BE ALLAYED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 21st November.

H.E. Viceroy Chang, in a reply to the petition submitted by Li Shiu Shu, a student of law, and others, stated that the survey made by the British gunboat around the waters of the Kwei Shin district, in Waichow prefecture, was first reported by the British Consul-General at Canton. It has been customary for British gunboats to survey the sea coast of China for the benefit of coasting steamers, etc., and former Viceroys invariably gave them consent to plant whatever marks on land that might be required for that purpose. The clamour by the natives and students of that district about a sinister design for land-grabbing is all due to their misunderstanding. The Shan Hou Chu has been instructed to despatch further orders to the civil and military officials in those places, to extend full protection to the survey-party and to proclaim to the public explaining the details of the work in connection with the necessity for survey. Any suspicions on the part of the natives must be allayed to avoid serious conflicts. The petitioners must also be informed without loss of time.

ARMED ROBBERY IN CHINA.

ARREST OF A SUSPECT IN HONGKONG.

21st inst.

Ho Yue, *alias* Ko Keuk Yu, *alias* Ho Cheuk Nam, describing himself as a "hawker," was arrested yesterday afternoon in the Central district on suspicion of having taken part in an armed robbery, committed in Chinese territory, some months ago. Owing to the absence of the necessary papers no definite particulars in connection with the robbery are to hand. What little is known, however, is as follows: Accused, it is stated, was formerly employed by a piece-goods firm, at Shun-tak, trading under the name of "Wong Hang". In August last he was alleged to have been concerned in an armed robbery, committed in the Wong Lin village, in which a shop was ransacked. The robbers disappeared soon afterwards, and accused was traced to Hongkong.

He was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, at the Police Court. The case was adjourned.

NEW TERRITORY NEWS.

LARCENY FROM THE RAILWAY STORES.

At the New Territory (Tai-po) Police Court, last Thursday, Mr. E. R. Halifax, the presiding magistrate, convicted three Chinamen who were brought before him on charges of larceny. The first defendant was a storekeeper of the Kowloon-Canton Railway; the second and third, contractor's coolies employed in the New Territory. The indictment against the first two defendants charged them with the larceny of four cases of dynamite on the 5th instant, while the third was charged with receiving the stolen property.

Mr. F. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared for the third defendant; Mr. H. K. Holmes for the first, while the second man was undefended.

Several witnesses were examined, and evidence adduced to the effect that on the day in question the first accused was seen to take the keys of the company's magazine from the office; open the magazine, and remove the cases of dynamite.

For the defence it was held that the evidence was insufficient to convict.

His Worship sent the first accused to three months' hard labour, the second two months', while the third came in for four months.

Leave to appeal against the decision of the Court has been given.

THE SWATOW "REFORMER."

SUPREME COURT DECISION

FOR THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

His Honour Mr. A. G Wise (Chief Justice), presiding at the Supreme Court, last Friday, gave his reserved decision in the case in which the Chinese Government are applying for the extradition of Iu Ki Shing on a charge of armed robbery committed within the jurisdiction of China.

The points raised both by the prosecution and the defence during the hearing of the appeal were fully dealt with in Mr. Justice Wise's decision, which went in favour of the prosecution.

In giving judgment his Lordship said:—The Chinese Government applied for the extradition of one Iu Ki Shing, *alias* Iu Chau, (hereinafter referred to as the accused) on a charge of armed robbery within the jurisdiction of China. In due course he was brought before the Magistrate and after hearing the evidence the Magistrate committed the accused to prison under the provisions of Ordinance seven of 1889, Section 10 (Chinese Extradition Ordinance). On September 17 an application for that purpose made to this Court a rule *nisi* was granted. On November 15 the case came before the Court when the Attorney-General appeared to support the decision of the Magistrate and Sir Henry Berkeley the rule. By arrangement Sir Henry Berkeley proceeded with his argument which he divided into three points. The first of these was that the evidence before the Magistrate did not raise a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused within the meaning of Ordinance 3 of 1890, Section 76 (Magistrate's Ordinance). The material words of that section are:—"If in the opinion of the Magistrate such evidence is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence, or if the evidence given raises a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused, then the Magistrate shall by his warrant commit him to prison." The words of Section 19 of the Extradition Ordinance are:—"If at the hearing before the Magistrate such evidence is produced as would, subject to this Ordinance, justify the committal of the fugitive criminal for trial at the Supreme Court, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the Colony, the Magistrate shall commit him to Victoria Gaol to await the further order of the Governor, but otherwise shall order him to be discharged." In considering this point it will be necessary to review the evidence shortly. There were two witnesses to support the charge and they clearly identified the accused in the gaol as having been one of a band of armed robbers who at about 1.30 a.m. on April 17 entered a house in Hayun village, in the Yanping district, province of Kwangtung, China, robbed the occupants, and killed the master of the house. A point was made that the charge on which extradition had been applied for should have been murder, but I am only dealing with the facts before me. One of the witnesses also appears from the depositions to have used three words in the Mandarin dialect, whereas in his evidence he stated he did not know that dialect. On the other hand two witnesses were called who declared that the accused had arrived in Hongkong previous to April 17 and only left in May. The case of Reg. *v.* Spilsbury (79 L. T. 211) as to strong or probable presumption of guilt was quoted and also the case of Rex *v.* Zossenhein (29 Ties L. & R. 121) as to the duty of the Magistrate to hear evidence as to the defence. In this case, however, the Magistrate did hear all the evidence that was produced for the defence, and after referring to Cox *v.* Coleridge (1 Barn. and Cress. 37) as to a strong or probable or even conflicting case of guilt he came to the conclusion that the evidence raised a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused. The next point raised was that there was no evidence that the Chinese Government had given the engagement required by Section 4, Sub-section 3, of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance and that in the absence of such engagement there was no jurisdiction to commit or detain the fugitive. The words of the sub-section are as follows:—"A fugitive criminal shall not in any case be surrendered unless an engagement be given by the Chinese Government that he shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in China for any offence committed before his surrender other that the extradition crime on which the surrender is demanded." It may be as well here to recite the corresponding provisions of 33 and 34 Vic. Cap. 52, Section 3, Sub-section 3, as the cases quoted in support of the above last-mentioned proposition refer to them. They are:—"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered to a foreign state unless provision is made by the law of that state or by arrangement that the fugitive criminal shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign state for any offence committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded." The difference is that the local Ordinance substitutes "engagement" for "provision or arrangement" and omits the words "proved by the facts". It was argued before me on behalf of the accused that the proof of the engagement was a condition precedent to committal or detention. On the other hand, it was contended that the question of engagement referred to the Governor alone and had nothing to do with the Magistrate or with this Court at this stage. It was admitted that the latter view has been specifically held to be the correct one by the present learned Chief Justice of this Colony in the case of Wong Ka Cheong (Hongkong L.R., Vol. i, p. 1), but I was asked if I had any doubts on the subjects to reserve the point for the consideration of the Full Court. In support of this contention the cases of *in re* Bouvier (42 L. J., Q.B. 17) and *re* Alice Woodall (16 Cox. CC. 478) were quoted. This point was not raised before the Magistrate and I will deal with it when I deal with the whole case. The last point raised was that the evidence was such as to prove within the meaning of Section 4, Sub-section 1, of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance that the requisition for the surrender of the fugitive was in fact made with a view to punish him for an offence of a political nature. The argument to support this was as follows:—"The alleged robbery took place on April 17 and the requisition was not made until June 24." That is admitted. The accused, however, stated in his evidence that in May, 1907, some riots or risings took place at a place called Wongkong, in the Yanping district, in consequence of the scarcity of rice, and that the object of the rising was to compel the local mandarins to take some remedial steps, and that battles were fought and the town captured and proclamations issued. He further states that he himself took a prominent part in such rising and that in consequence a reward of $1,000 was offered for his capture on June 20, and it is suggested that this charge is the outcome of such offer. The evidence of this is his own statement and the translations of some documents which, in my opinion, ought never to have been admitted as evidence at the Police Court. From this evidence and from the fact that a considerable time elapsed between April 17, the date of the alleged robbery, and June 24, the date of the requisition, it was sought to draw the conclusion that the requisition was originally intended to be for the extradition of the accused in reference to the rising in May and that such rising constituted a political offence and that the armed robbery was an afterthought. There is no further evidence on this subject. It should be noted, however, that the accused in his evidence stated the rising was to make the mandarins obey the existing law in China and that if they had done so there would have been no rising. So it is clear, even if his story was true, that the rising was not against the Central Government. On this particular point *in re* Castioni (1891, Q.B.D., vol. 1, 149) was quoted and on the point in general *in re* Meunier (1894, 2 Q.B., 415) and *in re* Arton (1896, 1 Q.B., 108) were referred to. Those are the points that were taken and I will now deal with them. As to the first one I am of opinion that on the evidence before him the Magistrate would have been justified in committing for trial supposing the offence charged had been committed in this Colony. It was essentially a case for a jury even after evidence for the defence had been produced as a probable presumption had been raised—see Magistrate's Ordinance, Section 76, above referred to, and the case of Cox. *v.* Coleridge, above cited. With reference to the point as to antecedent proof of engagement the cases of *in re* Bouvier and *re* Alice Woodall, which were much relied on are not on all fours with this case. In those cases the question turned upon legal provision only which must almost necessarily have been antecedent. They had nothing to do with the question of arrangement or engagement, which was not decided. See the remarks of Lord Coleridge *in re* Alice Woodall at page 487, where he says:—"I do not go into the question of arrangement (that is, the same as engagement in our Ordinance) because that may come hereafter although it has not come at present." Therefore those cases are no authority on the construction of the word "engagement" in our Ordinance. I have, therefore, to construe Section 4, Sub-section 3, to the best of my ability. As I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the learned Chief Justice in Wong Ka Cheong's case I do not think there is any necessity for reserving the point. The question of engagement is for the Governor who surrenders. As to the political offence question I do not consider that there is any evidence in support of it worthy of credence, and I may sum up my view of the law, so far as this case goes, as follows:—I do not think that any Court of Justice will impute unfairness or dishonest conduct (for that is what it would amount to in this case) to any Power with which Great Britain has entered into Treaty obligations on the practically unsupported statement of the accused himself. Otherwise, it seems to me there would be an end to extradition as the accused would only have to say: "They really want me for a political offence and not for the offence charged." In the cases of Castioni and Meunier the question turned on whether the offences for which extradition was applied for were political offences or not. Here, so far as the case before us is concerned, that is not so. As to the American case quoted it was held by the Attorney-General that there was no felony and the facts are different. For these reasons I think the rule should be discharged with costs.

TO APPEAL AGAINST THE DECISION.

We are given to understand that it is the intention of the defence to apply for leave to appeal to the Full Court against the decision of Mr. Justice Wise.

"We intend to appeal against the decision," a gentleman who is interested in the case told our reporter. "And if we don't succeed there we will take the matter to the Privy Council."

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT AT WEST POINT.

CHINESE GIRL ON THE LIFE-GUARD OF A CAR.

A little Chinese girl, about six summers, was taken to hospital last Tuesday, by the West Point police, suffering from injuries to her head and body which she received in an accident. Her injuries are not considered serious, but it is feared there may be internal complications. The girl, who lived with her people in a matshed in Holland Street, was enjoying herself with a number of other children, playing "Last Touch" in a side lane, jutting off Des Vœux Road West. The "Chaser," as that person is called who is deputed, by means of tossing a coin—or, as it is done in China, by a system similar to that of *chai-mui*—pursued the little girl, who in known as Ah Mui, into the main street. At that moment a west-bound tramcar passed, and Ah Mui became entangled in the life-guard. The emergency brake was instantly applied; the car was brought to a standstill, and the unfortunate child extricated from her uncomfortable position. Inspector Collet arrived on the scene shortly afterwards with an ambulance, and, after temporarily treating her, despatched her to hospital.

A NEW AND NEEDED ENTERPRISE IN HANKOW.

A wail, which has permeated Hankow for more days than can readily be counted, will, our readers will be glad to learn, be within a couple of years stopped. We refer to the hotel accommodation at this port, and it is with a feeling of intense satisfaction that we are able to announce definitely that Hankow within the above mentioned time will have a really modern up-to-date hotel of its own.

Mr. G. J. Shekury, the well-known share-broker of Shanghai, who has been in Hankow for the past week, has been successful in purchasing lot 13 on the bund in the British Concession for this purpose, and on his return to Shanghai for which port he left last evening, he will immediately commence work on the new enterprise. With Mr. Shekury's well-known experience of hotel construction, it is needless to say that we shall have a really up-to-date hotel with all modern conveniences and that visitors to our port will at last have a place where they can stay in comfort. Our reasons for the above statement cannot be doubted when we are able to affirm that Mr. Shekury was solely instrumental in starting the Palace Hotel in Shanghai, and the success of this concern is a living monument to his energy in his capacity of managing director.

The necessities of such a hotel being constructed in Hankow are too numerous and obvious to need mention, and we are certain that the Hankow public will readily invest the money required to start their share of the ball rolling.

To show that Mr. Shekury does not intend to let the grass grow under his feet, we may mention that he has already obtained a licence from the B.M.C. to conduct a hotel on the site purchased.—*Hankow Daily News.*

PIRACY NEAR LLAMA.

AUDACIOUS ATTACK ON A FISHING BOAT.

"Fishing boat! Stop. We want to purchase something." Bang, bang.

The sun had just disappeared on the horizon. Dusk was quickly falling, softening the outlines of the irregular and barren mountains. A moderate wind swept the sea, which was as calm as a mill pond.

It was about half-past six o'clock. And the scene around Llama Island was tranquil. Far away to the north the various species of sea birds could be discerned flitting across the hills, making for their nests. In the distant offing, as far as the eyes could reach, the horizon was dotted with a fleet of fishing boats lying peacefully at anchor.

But under the shadow of a mountain there could be discerned two boats. One appeared to be of the ordinary fishing junk make-up, the other, some distance behind, nothing more, or less than a dug-out. It was easy to see that on both these vessels there was excitement.

"Fishing boat! Stop at once," came the order again from the dug-out. "Stop, or we will fire again."

Those on the fishing boat made efforts to lengthen the distance between them and the other boat, but circumstances were entirely against them. The wind had died down—the sails flapped lazily. In the next minute, the scurrying on the deck of the "fisher" ceased. Oars dropped suddenly into the water; the crew disappeared in the hold.

Seven o'clock was striking when the dug-out drew alongside the fishing boat. In the next moment about ten or twelve men, all armed with revolvers, stepped to the deck. Instantly those of the crew who were on deck were seized and flung into the hold with their mates and battened down. A search for valuables followed, with the result that the junk was "cleaned out" before the pirates left her. At about midnight the crew crawled to the deck, trembling, fearing that the pirates were still aboard, but seeing that such was not the case they set sail for Hongkong. They landed at Aberdeen on Tuesday last and reported the matter to Inspector Dymond, at Aberdeen Police Station. After much investigation the police paid a visit to a matshed at Chung Ho Bay and arrested four men—Wong Cheung Tai, San Shek On, Chan Wa and Cheung Fo Shing—on suspicion of having taken part in the piracy. A quantity of the stolen property was found in the house.

The accused made their first appearance before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, last Thursday, on charges of committing piracy in Chinese waters on the 18th instant.

They pleaded not guilty to the charge, and the case was adjourned to secure witnesses.

SCENE IN THE HARBOUR.

A MIDNIGHT RESCUE.

A correspondent writes:—A gallant act of life-saving from drowning was witnessed on board one of the Star Ferry launches about midnight last Thursday, the hero being Mr. Barbey, an assistant in Messrs. Marty & Co.'s office. Mr. Barbey was returning home to Kowloon with Mr. Herzok, an office companion. There was a fair number of people on board, including some British army officers. When the launch was passing the s.s. *Zafiro's* buoy, a sailor, apparently from a British man-of-war, who was carrying a valise, and was crossing the harbour in the same launch, suddenly climbed the railing and threw himself into the sea. The engines were immediately stopped and reversed on the cry "man overboard." Mr. Barbey who was close to where the marine made the jump, realising the seriousness of the situation, without a moment's hesitation, divested himself of his coat and boots, and made a dive after the man. There was a struggle in the water between the rescued and the rescuer, but Mr. Barbey, being a good swimmer, succeeded at last in getting control of his man and brought him safely on board, but, however, before he got a kick in the stomach and a nasty bite on his right hand. During the remainder of the passage, the marine was very excited and behaved in a very peculiar manner, and had to be watched till he was safely ashore. At the end of the journey Mr. Barbey was the recipient of many congratulations from his brother-passengers for his gallant act.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors have now to submit to the shareholders the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended September 30, 1907,

Profit and Loss Account.—The year's working resulted in a net profit of Tls. 55,581.22, to which the balance brought forward from 1906, Tls. 33,111.26, being added, the sum of Tls. 88,692.48 remains at credit to be dealt with.

It is recommended that the several additions to the plant accounts made during the year, amounting to Tls. 3,173.43, be written off, and that the balance of Tls. 85,519.05 be carried forward in a new account.

The plant will then stand at the figures resulting after deduction of the liberal sums written off during the previous three years for depreciation, and it is not deemed necessary to reduce them further at present. The sum of Tls. 17,273.39 has been spent on the maintenance of the machinery and buildings during the year and charged to working account.

Whilst the earnings of the year show a moderate profit, the Directors feel that it is inexpedient to recommend the small dividend that might be justified were better conditions existing in the yarn market. The earning of the earlier months of the year bore out the hope that satisfactory results, approaching those of the previous years, might be realized. Early in the spring, however, a marked falling off in demand ensued, which became accentuated toward summer, and for some weeks the mill was put on short time, with some resultant loss. The later months justified a resumption of working on full time.

The stock brought forward on September 30, *has since been nearly all cleared under old* contracts.

Debentures.—During the year the debentures outstanding in the last account, amounting to Tls. 107,000, have been fully paid off and cancelled.

Directors.—Mr. C. Iburg, Mr. M. March and Mr. W. H. Poate resigned their seats on the board upon their departure from Shanghai. Mr. C. Rayner was invited to resume a seat on the board on his return to Shanghai, and Mr. A. Hide was asked to fill the seat left vacant by the departure of Mr. W. H. Poate.

The changes in the board require the shareholders' confirmation.

Mr. F. Ayscough retires by rotation but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Arthur R. Leake, C.A., has audited the accounts and offers himself for re-election.

C. RAYNER,
Chairman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

TALES OF HARDSHIPS AT THE SUPREME COURT.

At the Supreme Court, last Thursday, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise (Chief Justice) presiding, a number of Chinese business men were given the opportunity of telling their business troubles, in the hope of being adjudged bankrupts.

The first case on the list that was of any importance was the public examination of one of the partners of the Kwong Hang Tai firm, of 144, Connaught Road West, whose firm had become insolvent—the liabilities standing at $500.

Sit Ping Tung, the petitioning debtor, said he was a partner in the Kwong Hang Tai firm. In that firm there were twenty shares, and twenty odd partners, he said.

His Lordship—How does that work in with the Companies' Ordinance?

The Official Receiver smiled.

"Who kept the books?" he asked the witness.

"Cheung Wan Shang," was the reply.

Did you have anything to do with the books?—No. I was salesman.

You also collected the firm's money?—I did.

There was a partnership book, was there not?—Yes.

It cannot be found now?—No.

What was the firm's capital?—$10,000.

And your share was?—$500.

Were you in Hongkong when the shop was seized?—I was not.

How long before did you go away?—Two days.

You came back when you heard of the seizure?—Yes.

Why weren't you at the public examination?—I didn't know when it was held.

But you knew a public examination is usual?—No, I did not.

How long have you been in the Colony?—I came here last year.

Didn't you see the advertisement in the papers?—I did, but the partners were not called.

You were born in America?—Yes.

Have you the certificate which enables you to return?—Yes.

You had a business in America, hadn't you?—Yes. It was ruined in the San Francisco earthquake last year.

What sort of a business was it?—A Chinese grocer's business and contracting business.

You come from Sanui, do you not?—Yes.

Have you any property there?—No.

No paddy-fields?—No.

The Official Receiver here asked for a remand. He had been told that there was certain property at Sanui belonging to the witness, and he wanted to cause further inquiries to be made.

Mr. Reginald Harding, who appeared for the petitioning creditor, had no objection, and the hearing was adjourned.

A GUARANTOR'S FAILURE.

The adjourned petition of Leung King Fu to be declared bankrupt was called on again this morning. Debtor, it will be remembered, stood guarantee in the sum of $150,000 for Chan Sui Tong, the absconded comprador of the Russo-Chinese Bank. His assets, he stated, last week, comprised a share in a certain firm, which was worth $1,120. There was also due to him $8,742 outstanding debts. His liabilities were:—private debts $3,170, and a claim against him for $58,000 odd. The case was then adjourned to allow the $1,129 owing to the debtor to be paid into Court. This was done, and this morning Mr. R. A. Harding asked for the order.

Mr. W. Daniels, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, who appeared for the Russo-Chinese Bank, objected, but he could not give the Court a good and sufficient reason in support of the objection. The order was granted.

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

TERMS OF THE CONCESSION.

In response to a memorial from the Waiwupu, an Imperial Rescript was issued on October 25, sanctioning the proposed loan of £1,500,000 for the construction of the Soochow-Hangchow-Ningpo railway from the British and Chinese Corporation, writes the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* on 11th inst.

According to its terms the concession for the construction of this railway was one of the five railway concessions granted to the corporation by the Chinese Government in 1898, the other four lines are:—1.—Tientsin-Chekiang line. 2.—Canton-Kowloon line. 3.—Pukow-Hsinyang line. 4.—Honan-Yangtzekiang line, through hansi. I am informed that the loan will be made under the following conditions:—

1.—Loan of £1,500,000 at five per cent interest per annum.

2.—Loan will be guaranteed by the Provincial Governments of Kiangsu and Chekiang proportionately instead of by the line in question.

3.—The chief engineer shall be an Englishman, to be engaged by China herself, on the condition that he must be recognized by the corporation.

4.—The line will be built and controlled by the Chinese.

5.—The corporation agrees to conclude a special agreement with the Chinese Government concerning the loan and construction of the line, which are to be dealt with separately and not in the manner fixed by the regulations of the Shanghai-Nanking railway.

6.—The natives of the two provinces shall be permitted to purchase the shares under similar conditions as foreigners.

7.—The funds which have already been spent for the construction of those sections of this line by the people of these two provinces are to be added to the capital over and above the £1,500,000.

8.—Interest will be paid out of the net profits of the line in future.

Although the natives of the two provinces are still protesting against the loan, it is believed that the dispute may be settled satisfactorily in the not distant future; for H.E. Yuan Shih-kai has telegraphed to the directors of the Chinese railway companies at Soochow and Hangchow advising them to persuade the natives to send their representatives up to Peking to see the Government in person, so that differences may be cleared up and no injury done to the mutually good relations of Great Britain and China.

After the settlement of the dispute the corporation will probably proceed to negotiate with the Chinese authorities about the Pukow-Hsinyang and Honan-Yangtzekiang lines, as the loan for the construction of the Tientsin-Chekiang trunk line by British and German capital was settled some time ago and the work of construction will be begun next year. Great Britain will build the south section in Kiangsu, and Germany the north portion in Chihli and Shantung; these two sections being apportioned according to the respective "spheres of influence" in China of the two countries, though the line will be handed over to China section by section upon its completion and be administered by the Chinese without the interference of the British and German capitalists.

SINGAPORE BANKNOTES DEFACED.

FORGER SENT TO GAOL.

The November Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court last Monday. As compared with the previous month this month's calendar was a light one—there being only one case to decide.

The case in question was that in which a coolie named Cheung Yuk Heung, who for a time was employed at Singapore, was charged on three indictments with forging and uttering banknotes. He pleaded "not guilty" on each count.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs A. A. H. Milroy (foreman), A. S. Currey, W. Hutchison, J. A. Young, H. P. Jertrum, C. H. W. Kew and T. J. Richards.

Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, appeared for the Crown. The accused was undefended.

The Attorney-General outlined the particulars of the case briefly, at the conclusion of which he called witnesses to support his case. He said that the accused was on his trial to answer threecharges—three counts of forging and uttering a forged promissory note. On October 2 last accused called at a moneychanger's shop, at 118, Queen's Road Central, and asked for the rates of Singapore banknotes. He was told that the day's premium was $10 for every $100. Accused produced two notes, each note purporting to be of $50 denomination, and he was given $110 in twenty-cent pieces. Upon the face of them the notes appeared correct. Three hours later, however, the bills were examined and discovered to be forgeries, they having been altered from $10—their original value—to represent $50. The accused, Mr. Davies pursued, appeared so delighted in having found so unwary a gentleman to change his notes that he called again the following day. The forgery was known by this time, and he was arrested. When searched three genuine $10 Singapore bills were found on him. On being interrogated accused denied knowing that the notes were tampered with.

The forgery was very cleverly done, the Attorney-General admitted. The word "Ten" was completely obliterated, and the word "Fifty" inserted. Notwithstanding this the forgery became known as the $50 banknote of Singapore was of a different colour to that of the $10 bill. In conclusion, he stated, that if a man was found to be in possession of forged notes, by attempting to pass one, the onus was on him to give an account—a reasonable account—of how they came in his possession—failing he was held fully responsible. The accused failed to tender a reasonable excuse, and it was for the jury to decide whether he forged the notes or not.

Accused denied the forgery. He admitted, however, having the bills in his possession; uttering two and attempting to pass the third, but refuted the accusation of knowing that the bills were forged while in his possession.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty on the three counts and Mr. Justice Wise passed sentence of five years' hard labour on each charge—sentence to run concurrently.

The Sessions were then adjourned *sine die*.

COLLISION NEAR GREEN ISLAND.

"HEUNGSHAN" CUTS DOWN A JUNK.

A collision occurred last Monday forenoon between the steamer *Heungshan* and a cargo-boat, off Kennedy Town, and as a result the cargo-boat was "cut down." The *Heungshan* was entering the port from Macao at the time; the cargo-boat, fully loaded with swine, was on her way to the Slaughter-house Pier. As far as the report which reached us goes, it would appear that the cargo-boat attempted to cross the steamer's bows at short distance. Every effort was made by those on board the *Heungshan* to avert the collision, but it was then impossible, and the *Heungshan* bore down on the junk, striking her amidships, and cutting her in two.

A number of pigs were drowned, but, fortunately, no lives were lost—the junkmen being rescued from the water by the crew of the *Heungshan*.

AN IMPUDENT HOUSEBOY.

PAWNED ALL HIS MASTER'S CLOTHES.

19th inst.

A very interesting story of how a houseboy dealt with his master's wardrobe was current in town to-day. The narrative as it was told to one of our representatives is as follows: About a week ago, Mr. S. H. C. Ross, land officer at Tai-po, New Territory, sent his "boy" to Hongkong to fetch a trunk full of clothing, which he had left in charge of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, deputy superintendent of police, when he was transferred to Tai-po. The "boy" got delivery of the trunk of clothing, which was valued at about $200, and returned to Yau-ma-ti. He remained there for several days, and, running short of cash, he decided to pawn his master's clothes. This he did in eleven different pawnshops. On Saturday last he attempted to get rid of the balance of the clothing—two coats—but the pawnbroker to whom he had taken them became suspicious and refused to accept. An argument then arose between the "boy" and the pawnbroker, and matters would have ended painfully with the former had not a passing *lukong*, on hearing the noise, stepped into the pawnshop and ended the disturbance by apprehending the "boy."

"Who are you?" inquired Inspector McHardy when the "boy" was brought before him at Yau-ma-ti Police Station.

"My master is employed on the railway and resides at Shutin," was the "boy's" reply.

"Oh, no," replied the inspector. "I know you. You are Mr. Ross's boy?"

The Chinaman admitted that that was a fact.

"Then what are you doing with these coats?" pursued the inspector.

"My master gave me them to pawn," was the answer. Inspector McHardy promptly called up Mr. Ross on the telephone, in connection with the matter. Mr. Ross, naturally denied that he had given the boy any authority to dispose of his clothing, and ordered his detention. Yesterday morning, the "boy" was taken back to Tai-po to face his employer. He had nothing to say, and in the forenoon he was arraigned before Mr. E. R. Halifax, in the New Territory Police Court, on three charges: larceny by bailee of $100 worth of clothing; larceny by bailee of a $5 bill, which was given him to pay an account; and leaving his master's service without giving notice. Accused pleaded guilty to all the charges, and his Worship sent him to gaol for three months' with hard labour and six hours' stocks on the first count, one month's imprisonment on the second, and to pay a fine of $10 on the third.

In the meantime, it might be mentioned, Inspector McHardy and his men have been successful in tracing the clothes to each pawnshop and recovering them.

THE King's Exequatur empowering Mr. A. B. Agacio to be Consul-General for Chili at Calcutta with consular jurisdiction also over the British colonies in Asia, has received His Majesty's signature.

"LANGKATS."

DIVIDEND AND BONUS DECLARED.

16th inst.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from Shanghai, informing them that the Maatschappij tot. Mijn, Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie Langkat have declared a final dividend of Tls. 7½ and a bonus of Tls. 2½ per share, for account of 1907.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. also courteously supplied us with similar information. The dividend and bonus will be payable on 15th prox. Shares sold at Shanghai to-day at Tls. 345.

THE MURDER OF AN ALLEGED RUSSIAN SPY.

DANGER OF SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM.

The preliminary examination in the Tokyo Chiho Saibansho of Imamura Katsutaro, who, on August 14th last, murdered Mayeda Seijiro in Shiba Park, Tokyo, alleging him to be a Russian spy, has been concluded, as briefly mentioned in our yesterday's issue, says the *Japan Chronicle*, of 6th instant, the prisoner being committed for trial on the charge of wilful and deliberate murder, rendering him liable to capital sentence.

The verdict of the preliminary examination is to the effect that the prisoner had failed in business, was almost dependant on a friend, Maruo Chiyotaro, who was living in his house. The prisoner, according to his own statement, read a paragraph in the *Hochi Shimbun* of August 3rd last to the effect that Mayeda Seijiro (the murdered man) had joined the Russian army during the war, and shamelessly returned to this country, at that time staying at the Chuo Hotel at Gorobeicho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Thereupon, the prisoner decided to find out for himself whether Mayeda was really "a seller of his country" (*hatkokudo*), as alleged by the paper, and visited the hotel several times to see him. On the 4th of August, he succeeded in obtaining an interview. He then introduced Maruo Chiyotaro to him, and these two men took it upon themselves to watch the movements of Mayeda. While they were so engaged, the prisoner made the acquaintance of Takasuka Junpei, a member of the editorial staff of the *Asahi Shimbun*, who frequented the hotel with the same object as that of the prisoner. After this the two men worked together; sometimes under the direction of Takasuka or at his own accord, the prisoner would visit the hotel, and at last became very familiar with Mayeda, occasionally going to entertainments with him. In this way the prisoner managed to discover the personal affairs of Mayeda, and, finding that he had lived for a long time in Vladivostok as an instructor in the Russian Oriental Language School there, being paid a salary therefor by the Russian authorities, drew the conclusion that he was exercising a censorship over Japanese newspapers. The prisoner discovered that upon the outbreak of hostilities with Russia, Mayeda was quite indifferent and remained in Vladivostok, despite the fact that all other Japanese left there. In addition to this he applied for permission to be naturalised as a Russian subject, and adopted the Christian faith (Greek Church), strenuously endeavouring by all these means to court the favour of the Russians. After the restoration of peace, he continued to work for the Oriental Language School as before, and subsequently became naturalised as a Russian, for which, as already stated, he had made application. Mayeda arrived at Tsuruga in May last, and after taking the necessary process at his native place, Mie Prefecture, on July 2nd, in regard to the registration of the fact that he had lost his Japanese nationality, he arrived in Tokyo.

Accused "found Mayeda's action and words suspicious in every respect," but still failed to secure evidence to prove his suspicions (that Mayeda was acting as a spy) when he learned that Mayeda was preparing to leave Tokyo. On learning this, Takasuka encouraged the prisoner, and urged the latter to lose no time in carrying out his plans, sacrificing himself for the cause, and to do his utmost to obtain all the secrets which Mayeda possessed. The matter, urged the journalist, was too important to be missed. Animated by this advice, the prisoner made up his mind, and on August 14th last invited Mayeda to the office of the Mitomi Shoku, meeting him in a room on the ground floor there; and, under the pretence of exchanging confidences with Mayeda, the prisoner entered into a whispered conversation with him, that conversation strengthening the prisoner's belief that Mayeda was a Russian spy.

Imamura's first idea was to give information to the authorities against Mayeda, but he thought it would not be accepted without substantial proof. He thought it hopeless to continue spying on him for the purpose of obtaining substantial proof. The prisoner went out of the room several times and considered very carefully what course he would take, and at last he made up his mind to kill the man and so remove "the cause of the national danger." Circumstances, he told himself, would allow no delay for executing his decision. He picked up some ashes from a fire-box in an adjoining room, and concealed the dust in the sleeve of his kimono, his purpose being to use the ashes for temporarily blinding his victim. He then made his way into the kitchen, and there unsheathed a small sword, which he carried concealed upon his body. Wrapping the sword in a handkerchief, he returned to the room where Mayeda was waiting and stabbed him. Mayeda ran out of the house, and the prisoner followed after him, until the unfortunate Mayeda came in front of the Teikoku Gunjin Koyenkai Office, where he sank to the road. Imamura again stabbed his victim, this last thrust of the sword proving fatal.

As stated the Court found that the action of the prisoner rendered him liable to capital punishment as provided for in Article 291 of the Criminal Code, and remitted him for public trial.

By this time Li Po has been taught a lesson. He has learnt that money cannot be made without money. Last week Li dropped his hoe in the farm in the New Territory, where he was employed, and came to the city to start a hawker's business of his own. All the money he possessed was three cents and a few cash. In order to enter the hawker's business in style it is necessary to have two trays, a carrying pole, and the eatables. But this did not seem to worry the genius. At about six o'clock this morning (16th inst.), Li opened out. Passing along Connaught Road he spotted his heart's desire. Two stalls, heavily laden with fruit, were standing in the gutter—unattended. Li boldly stepped up to the stalls, picked them up on his shoulder, and tripped down the road, yelling "Oranges for sale." The owner of the stall, who had retired behind a pillar to light a cigarette, yelled too, and Li's downfall came about. He was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this forenoon, and was turned over to the warders for a three weeks' spell.

SWATOW NOTES.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Swatow, 14th November, 1907.

King's birthday passed off here in a satisfactory manner, thanks to the efforts of our worthy Consul and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Hausser, who kindly provided sports, etc. on the consulate lawn.

There was a good attendance and after H. M. the King's health had been drunk and three cheers given the sports commenced and the contests were keenly contested, at the conclusion of which the prizes were kindly distributed by Mrs. Hausser. Three cheers were then heartily given for our kind hosts.

Mr. and Mrs. Hausser and their daughter were indefatigable in their efforts for the enjoyment of their guests, and the thanks of this community is due to them for their kindness and hospitality, and the general hope is that may we see more of such entertainments that are at present here too few and far between.

A DEFENCE OF THE OPIUM HABIT.

In another column we (*Manila Times*) publish a communication protesting against the opium law now partially in effect here and which will go into full force and effect March 1 next.

While the argument of the author of the letter is entirely academic in that it has no more chance of preventing the enforcement of the opium law than an ant has of stopping an automobile, yet the communication and an answer to some of the objections urged may be not devoid of interest.

As to the statement that the opium habit, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is impossible to break away from, we have been informed otherwise. One proof that this is not so is found right here in Manila to-day, where many victims of the drug have broken the chins of its slavery. The opium commission, moreover, appointed to investigate how the opium traffic is conducted and regulated in other countries, found nothing in the course of its investigations which would indicate that it is impossible to give up the habit, but rather the reverse.

Admitted that opium does not tend to promote violence as does liquor, its effects, especially in excess, are little less deadly though the ravages are usually more subtle and prolonged. Sapping the energy of its votaries the vice robs the state of that effort which creates wealth and diminishes production. The government here has calculated that it can well afford to sacrifice the million and a half pesos of annual revenue it has derived from taxation on opium, and could even afford to lose a million or two more, solely as a profitable economic investment, the increased resulting production with consequent wealth being computed as more than offsetting such loss as will or would be experienced.

The old argument about the vice remaining in some form or shape, will not hold. While it is true that it is hard to make a people moral by legislation and while there is also some truth that, repressed in one place, the natural viciousness of man will find outlet in another, we believe that the gross result of such a law as that embodied in our opium legislation, must be beneficial.

"How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds, makes ill deeds done," and given vice made difficult it must logically follow that it will be decreased. Certainly no one believes there will be as much opium smoked after the law is before it, or that every victim of the drug will resort to some other form of intemperance. Further, the rising generation here will be protected, and the dangerous inroads the vice was making among Filipinos will be checked. Evidences of this latter result are now of official record.

As to the "fearful rumpus" which is predicted, we venture to prophesy that the law will go into effect without any serious opposition. Even should there be some violence its effects will not be nearly so disastrous, or pernicious as those wrought by the use of the drug among its 40,000 votaries here.

We admit that we cannot reconcile our action in suppressing the opium vice and neglecting the alcoholic vice. Chinamen would have a perfect right to say in this case that the Americans "compound for sins they inclined to, by damning those they have no mind to." This inconsistency we leave to others to explain.

There may be some contention for the argument found in the peculiarly appropriate simile of "letting sleeping dogs lie," but in this case we think more good will come from waking them up and sending them about their business.

The letter referred to in the foregoing article is as follows:—Perhaps you have not seriously considered what the outcome will be, among confirmed opium-smokers if the sale of the drug be absolutely prohibited. The opium habit is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, impossible to break away from and once deprive the subject of the narcotic and you will have worse conditions than now prevails.

Opium eating or smoking is not a thing that leads to violence on the part of the "fiend" as in the case of alcohol: opium indulgence is a silent vice that tends rather to a state of apathy on the individual's part; no less an evil, but still one that is preferable to the exhibitions of depravity that follow excess in alcohol.

The government may have the best intentions in prohibiting the sale of opium just as it has against gambling, but the vice will remain in some shape or form. Take away the beloved drug from its votaries and there will be more crime to deal with; they will fly to something to appease their depraved passions, and that something will be drink—and consequent violence.

A government can be altogether too "grandmotherly" in its legislation and this opium crusade is one of those acts which says: "You shall be virtuous whether you like it or not." The result will be seen.

Why not do as they do in other places; that is to say, have opium farms under the direct supervision of the government and make the farmer pay a heavy licence for the privilege.

"Opium-smoking just as in drinking does not cause the consumer go to the devil if moderation be observed and many a "fiend," if you like to call him so, in this city to-day can perform his work just the same, take his evening "whiff" and rise next day and go through the same routine; but once deprive the coolie of his daily luxury and there will be a fearful rumpus, in the camp, more smuggling and everything worse than it is at present.

"Let sleeping dogs lie" is a good motto, and therefore a vice of centuries, such as opium is, had better be left alone for fear that the last stage will be worse than the first.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 17th November, 1907:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	346	133
Chinese	143	1,987
Total	489	2,120

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE POSTAL SERVICE.

PRINCE CHING ON CHINA'S "EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS."

Prince Ching is reported by the Tientsin *Jih Jih* to have drawn the attention of the Grand Councillors to the fact that according to international custom the right of opening post offices and instituting postal services belongs exclusively to the country they are in.

In China many other countries have established post offices contrary to international rights, and he urges that this should be stopped and postal matter only allowed conveyance through Chinese dominions by China's own service.

There has been repeated reference to postal affairs in the native press ever since the instructions, and it seems increasingly plain from these what is really working in the Government mind, namely, the closure, if possible, of the foreign offices in the treaty ports.

In considering and discussing China's sovereign rights in this respect, it has to be borne in mind that the conditions under which we live in China are not those which govern our relations with what are known as European countries, and in turning to a European precedent for what is, and is not, done by the Powers here, we have to take the nearer East, Turkey and, perhaps, Egypt as our example.

China is prone to forget that extraterritoriality carries with it many rights and privileges which would not obtain in other countries, and this applies in special degree to postal affairs. Cheap and safe postal facilities are a necessity to commercial success, and China's refusal to join the Union many years ago coupled with the extreme irregularity which formerly characterised the transit of mails originally led to the establishment of international offices.

In Eastern countries mail matter is rarely regarded with the scrupulous respect that is accorded it in the West, and only a few months ago an order was issued that letters were to be opened and the sanctity of correspondence violated. Postal espionage never has and never will redound to a country's honour or be justified by any conditions short of active hostilities. —*China Gazette.*

CHINESE COMMERCIAL COMMISSION.

ARRIVAL AT MANILA.

The *Manila Times*, of 11th inst., says:—Chinatown was out in force yesterday, paying homage to the dragon, ensign flying from the stern of His Imperial Majesty's cruiser *Hai Chi*, now anchored in the inner basin. The *Hai Jung* did not come, as erroneously reported on Saturday. She went from Hongkong direct to Saigon, where she will be joined by the *Hai Chi* the latter part of next week.

The decks of the *Hai Chi*, from early morn until dusk yesterday, swarmed with Chinese visitors. Distinctions of caste were not in evidence, the humble coolie elbowing with the merchant prince in the best of good fellowship and many were the exclamations of wonderment and pride accompanying the minute examination of the modern armament and appliances of the trim fighting craft. A patriotic Calle Rosario dry goods merchant, lost in admiration of one of the big eight inch guns, pulled a tape-measure from his pocket and proceeded to ascertain the length of the barrel. "Seven yards and a half" he announced with a bland smile, and the crowd gaped in amazement at the big machine designed to deal death and destruction to the enemies of His Majesty Kwang Hsu and of the Empire.

The *Hai Chi*, which paid a visit to Manila in November 1907, is a vessel of 4,300 tons displacement and was built in England in 1899. She is rated as a second-class cruiser. Her armament consists of two eight inch breech-loading Armstrong guns, forward and aft, ten 4.7 inch quick-firing guns, twelve three-pound Hotchkiss and four one-pound Maxim-Nordenfelts. The cruiser is fitted with three searchlights and has a completely installed wireless apparatus. Her complement of officers and enlisted men is 43.

Commodore S. K. Shin, who commands the cruiser, has a record of 30 years' distinguished service in the Imperial Navy, having participated in many of the principal engagements of the Chinese-Japanese war. He received his early naval training in England, as did the navigating officer, Lieutenant C. T. Chai, the only officer aboard the cruiser not wearing the celestial hirsute appendage.

Commander C. Hee, who courteously received the representative of the *Manila Times* aboard and looked after the scribe's comfort after conducting him over the fine fighting machine, is an officer and a gentleman in every sense of the word. He is a graduate of the Shanghai naval school and speaks English with fluency.

The sitting room, dining room and ward room of the cruiser are modernly and elegantly furnished and fitted with electric ceiling fans. Prominent among the fixtures of the wardroom is an ornamental book case containing an edition de luxe of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The scrupulous cleanliness in evidence all over the ship, the fine discipline of the crew and the proficiency of the majority of the officers in the idiom of the Mistress of the Seas, were features noted in connection with the pleasant and instructive visit to His Majesty's cruiser *Hai Chi*.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Commodore Shin went aboard the U.S. gunboat *Wilmington*, anchored outside of the breakwater, returning the call of the captain of that vessel of the day previous.

The *Hai Chi* will remain in port until Sunday next. Her itinerary after leaving Manila is Saigon, Singapore, Bangkok, Batavia and back to Shanghai. His Excellency H. E. Yang Shi Ch'i, the Imperial Trade Commissioner travelling aboard the warship, with a suit of six other officials, among whom is Tao-tai Mu Yew Chung, formerly Chinese consul at Manila, will study the economic conditions of the countries visited and gather information as to the condition of Chinese subjects living abroad. In his investigations here he will be given every assistance by the Chinese Consul-General and Officials of the Philippine government. Upon his return to China the Commissioner will render a report of his investigations to the Peking Government.

His Excellency the Commissioner is a Celestial of distinguished bearing, belonging to one of the most prominent and influential families in the Flowery Kingdom. He was born in Anhui province sixty years ago and to-day holds the office of vice-president of the ministry of agriculture, industry and commerce.

Among the entertainments planned in honour of the distinguished visitor, is a banquet given by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the Commissioner and his suite and the officers of the cruiser, on Wednesday evening.

On Friday, November 15, the birthday of the Empress Dowager, the Commissioner will entertain at dinner aboard the *Hai Chi*. The dinner will be a gala affair, and attended by the Governor-General, the Division Commander, and many high officials of the government, army, and navy.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The China Association recently addressed a further letter to the Foreign Office on the subject of the Chinese Customs with special reference to the Edict of May 9 last year, which appointed Chinese Commissioners to control revenue affairs, the real object of which it cannot be doubted was to gradually supersede Sir Robert Hart in the administration of the one Government institution in China characterised by efficiency and honesty. The British China community were naturally up in arms at a step which threatened to sap not only our political position, but to undermine the firmest bulwark of our commercial interests in China. The China Association acted with promptitude and vigour, and the able despatches penned by Mr. R. S. Gundry, C.B., were not without their influence in impressing upon the Foreign Office the necessity of taking a firm stand with the Chinese authorities in regard to a matter of vital importance to the whole of our relations with the Chinese Empire.

It will be recollected that when the British Government first took the matter up it was assured by Prince Ching that the decree "does not make any change in the method of administration laid down in the Loan Agreements." As most of our readers know, in spite of this disclaimer, the Inspector-General found himself fettered in many directions, while in provincial ports a vigorous attempt was made to re-establish the corrupt Chinese methods which foreign officials have done so much to abolish. It became perfectly clear that the Chinese Commissioners regarded their appointment far from being merely titular. In a number of ways they proceeded to act in a high-handed manner, introducing innovations which involved radical changes in the character of the Imperial Maritime Customs administration. In a word, the fears which were expressed when the decree was first made known were only too amply justified. It will be remembered, in these circumstances, the China Association in September, 1906, addressed an important memorandum to the Foreign Office concreting all the facts and placing them before the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in convincing and forcible language: This, and other equally emphatic protests, led to some cessation of activity on the part of the Chinese controllers, and to some extent anxiety was allayed. The real danger, however, created by the decree of May, 1906, remains, and there have recently been indications that further encroachments are intended by the Chinese authorities. Mr. Gundry points out, in his latest despatch, that the innovation involved in the transfer of control from the Wai-wu-pu to the new office is sustained and the Association, therefore, adheres in the fullest sense to the criticisms expressed in its previous communications to the Foreign Office. The substitution, in certain cases of Chinese for foreign employés has been so far on a small scale; but a recent circular by the Inspector-General emphasises a purpose to extend the innovation. A school to train Chinese for Customs work is said to be in contemplation, with the intention that capable pupils shall be drafted into ranks hitherto filled by foreigners; and the recent appointment to the post of Comptroller of an official so distinguished as Lu Hai-an negatives any supposition that the Edict might in other respects lie dormant. Mr. Gundry admits that the desire of the Chinese to sinicise (if the expression may be permitted) an important department is not only intelligible but natural, and might command sympathy if the possibility of effecting the change without risk to efficiency could be admitted. But, he rightly says, it cannot be admitted. Moreover, among the various transformation scenes that have been witnessed lately at Peking—the transmutation of offices and changes (in name only, frequently) of Boards—amid all the various projects and pretences of reform, there has been no sign of improvement in the financial methods which permeate Chinese officialdom. We suppose it is too much to hope that the present Government will insist on a return to the *status quoante* the recent Decree. In any event we want assurances more definite, more comprehensive, and more binding for the future than Prince Ching's equivocal assertion that it "does not make any change." It cannot be doubted that it is vital to the best interests of China that the Customs service should be maintained upon the old lines. As we have previously pointed out, our right to insist that it shall be so maintained is secured to us, by the undertaking of 1898, by which China pledged herself to keep a British subject at the head of the Maritime Customs so long as British trade with China shall exceed that of any other nation, and by her pledges in the Loan Agreements of 1896 and 1898 that the Customs administration should remain unchanged during the currency of the loans. We trust, therefore, that the reminder of the China Association will not be without its effect upon the Foreign Office, the more so as there are reports that Sir Robert Hart intends to return to Europe. In the event of his visit being permanent the China Association very rightly insist upon the importance of selecting the right man to succeed him, and press "very earnestly on His Majesty's Government the present necessity of taking steps without delay to prevent the appointment being made, temporary or otherwise, of one who will not secure the confidence of the British communities in China, nor, they beg to add, of the members of the staff of the Maritime Customs, which could alone ensure the maintenance of the efficiency and integrity of the service."

The following letter, dated Sept. 27, and signed by Mr. R. S. Gundry, C.B., has been addressed to the Foreign Office by the committee of the China Association:—

The anxiety regarding the status of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs Service which was excited by the Edict of May 9, 1906, was measurably allayed by the subsidence of activity on the part of the Chinese Comptrollers after the emphatic protests to which the Edict gave rise. It has been observed with regret, however, that the innovation involved in the transfer of control from the Wai-wu-pu to the new office is sustained, and the Association adheres in the fullest to the criticisms expressed in its communications to the Foreign Office on Aug. 30, Sept. 24 and 25, and Nov. 16 of last year. The substitution in certain cases of Chinese for foreign employés has been so far on a small scale; but a recent circular by the Inspector-General emphasises a purpose to extend the innovation. A school to train Chinese for Customs work is said to be in contemplation, with the intention that capable pupils shall be drafted into ranks hitherto filled by foreigners; and the recent appointment to the post of Comptroller of an official so distinguished as Lu Hai-an negatives any supposition that the Edict might in other respects lie dormant. The desire of the Chinese to sinicise (if the expression may be permitted) an important department is not only intelligible but natural, and might command sympathy if the possibility of effecting the change without risk to efficiency could be admitted. But it cannot be admitted. Among the various transformation scenes that have been witnessed lately at Peking—the transmutation of offices and changes (in name only frequently) of Boards—amid all the various projects and pretences of reform, there has been no sign of improvement in the financial methods which permeate Chinese officialdom.

"The inveterate system of marketing rank and office (noted in *The Times* telegram of March 31 last) requires that the Chinese employé promoted in the Customs or in other Government departments shall purchase corresponding rank the price whereof is really a toll levied on his prospective earnings: and he is thus tempted, if not compelled, to recoup himself at the cost of the service—this method of reimbursement or enrichment not being condemned by the public conscience." And if corruption is thus rendered inevitable at the first, the case of the Santuao Customs cited in the Association's letter of Aug. 30, 1906, shows to what it may descend. The potential danger to the interests of trade and of the Chinese revenue involved in derogation from the high standard at which the service has been maintained was admitted by the Secretary of State in Parliament on Aug. 6, 1906, and the Association might not have desired to reaffirm the views itself expressed at the same period but for the uneasiness excited by current reports of impending changes in the Inspectorate-General itself. The committee cites with diffidence the reports that have been current of Sir Robert Hart's intention to visit England either permanently or on leave. But it would be failing in duty if it neglected to express the apprehension with which the accompanying report of Sir Robert Bredon's appointment in his stead has been received. The supreme importance to the welfare of a service comprising foreigners of nearly every Western nationality that its chief should possess the confidence and esteem not only of the Chinese Government, but of the foreign Legations at Peking and of the members of the service itself, is too obvious to need affirmation, except for the purpose of insisting on the difficulties that might arise in the path of one who was deficient in those qualifications. It is unlikely, perhaps, that one should be found commanding the full measure of authority that has become imbued, as it were, in Sir Robert Hart's personality, commensurately with the growth of the service which he has practically created. Nor, perhaps, is any one likely to command the unanimous assent of the many diverse interests concerned in a case that may be described probably as unique. But it is believed that a nearer approach at least to unanimity might be attained; and the danger that a chief lacking a full measure of support might be obliged to yield to encroachment where the general welfare is so obvious that the Association feels constrained to press very earnestly on His Majesty's Government the urgent necessity of taking step without delay to prevent the appointment being made, temporary or otherwise, of one who will not secure the confidence of the British communities in China, nor, they beg to add, of the members of the staff of the Maritime Customs, which could alone ensure the maintenance of the efficiency and integrity of the service.—*L. & C. Express.*

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAM LAUNCH RUNS DOWN A SAMPAN.

The ferry launch *E Hing* ran into sampan No. 481A off West Point last Monday and so badly damaged her that she had to be beached. The *E Hing* had on board a number of passengers, and there was much excitement following the collision. The sampan, on board of which was a crew of five—comprising three men, a woman and a child—was making towards a wharf in Connaught Road West. The *E Hing* was bound up the harbour, and the current was running out at a rate that carried the sampan out of her course. The *E Hing*, it is alleged, continued on her way and collided with the sampan, throwing her crew into the water and severely injuring one man. The bow of the *E Hing* cut into the stern of the sampan, completely destroying that part of the boat, and causing her to take in water. The *E Hing*, the police allege, continued on her journey. The sampan's crew, however, managed to cling on to their boat until rescued by passing junks. The occurrence was reported to the West Point police, and the injured boatman, whose leg was injured, was removed to hospital for treatment.

CHINESE COTTON INDUSTRY.

LATEST ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION.

The British Acting Commercial Attaché at Peking states that "there are now twenty-seven cotton spinning power mills in China, to which may be added the mill in Hongkong, also engaged in turning out yarn for the China market. The mills, originally started in Shanghai, which at present boasts of twelve, had many obstacles to contend with at the start, and for several years after, such as labour difficulties, cotton cornering, and cotton watering: losses were sustained and in several cases capital had to be written down. The years 1903 and 1904 were the worst since 1900, but 1905 and 1906 were good average years: cotton was cheaper and the mills were kept running night and day. Chinese cotton is whiter than Indian, and the product of the Shanghai mill is superior in colour and cleanness to either. Japanese or Indian yarn, but being shorter in staple it is not so strong nor is it so well reeled, owing to the low class of labour employed in this department.

"The number of spindles in these twenty-eight mills is approximately 750,000, and the production per spindle working day and night is from 11 to 13 oz, according to counts. With 11 oz, as the average, these 750,000 spindles are capable of a daily output of 362,500 lb., and the annual output would be 180,000,000 lb. of yarn, a quantity equal to more than a half the foreign import. What becomes of this yarn? The great bulk of it finds its way into the country round Shanghai and becomes the warp of Chinese cloth woven on hand looms, which is exported in enormous quantities under the name of nankeens to Northern China, but especially Manchuria, principally by junk. Were we to assume that all the foreign yarn imported into China as well as the product of the mills in China and Hongkong is manufactured into cloth with native spun weft—which is not the case—the weight of the latter might approximately be estimated at 518,859,600 lb., or 231,620 tons and if to this be added the export from China in 1906 of 769,142 piculs, or 45,806 tons, and the large but unknown quantity used for wadding, it is not unlikely that the production of cotton in China would approximate, if not exceed, the estimate of 300,000 tons mentioned in the report for 190. There was an import of raw cotton into China in 1906 of 6,047,600 lb against 12,078,667 lb in 1905."

CHOI CHEUNG and Wong Kwan, street coolies, went the wrong path last Saturday, and as a result they have been put away for six weeks to repent their misdeeds. Choi and Wong on Saturday night forced an entrance into a store at 67, Kowloon City Road, and removed ten umbrellas. The robbery became known soon after their departure and the police were notified, as were the pawnbroker's in the neighbourhood. On Sunday morning, Choi attempted to pawn some of the umbrellas and this led to his and Wong's arrest. At the Police Court, on Monday, Mr. Melbourne sent each man to gaol for six weeks.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI *vs.* HONGKONG.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

[*By Our Special Representative.*]

16th inst.

The much-looked-forward to and much-discussed cricket contest between Hongkong and Shanghai began on the H. K. C. C ground this forenoon, when Shanghai was called upon to defend its own.

The scene at the grounds was, indeed, a festive one when the match started. At different points of the ground huge matsheds and tents were erected, and around these a good supply of flags and bunting was sported.

The gathering at the commencement of the match was comparatively small, but during the progress of the game a considerable number crowded the sheds and the different points of vantage within the railed-in enclosure, and, needless to say, play was watched with great interest and considerable enthusiasm was displayed on the individual performance of the cricketers. During the earlier part of the morning the weather was dull and at times threatening, the sun being obscured behind some dark clouds which rolled overhead. As the day wore on the light did not improve, and although the absence of the sun's rays was welcomed by the crowd, the light was defective in consequence. There was some slight drizzle during the tiffin adjournment, but not sufficient to sensibly affect the condition of the pitch. The weather was dull and overcast throughout the rest of the day. His Excellency the Governor and suite arrived after the luncheon recess and watched the play from a especially-erected stand for the gubernatorial party.

The Band of the Baluchis added to the enjoyment of the spectators.

The scorers were: Messrs. C. R. S. Cooper (Shanghai), J. Ball (Hongkong).

At 11 a.m. the Umpires, Lieut.-Col. Carter (for Hongkong) and Commander Leatham, R.N., (for Shanghai), went out to inspect the pitch which was found satisfactory. The Shanghai skipper succeeded in winning the toss and elected to bat. Punctually at 11.05 a.m. the Hongkong team took the field and were accorded a hearty cheer on leaving the Pavilion. Shanghai opened up with Messrs. Ollerdessen and Anderson to the bowling of Irvine, Ollerdessen taking first knock. Ollerdessen opened up with a boundary and followed it up with another to cover point. The next ball was neatly blocked and then followed a pretty drive to deep field. The following ball was carefully played and then a neat glance to square leg realized another boundary and hoisted 10 on the board. Makin was the next bowler and sent down 3 balls which were carefully played by Anderson. The fourth ball Anderson glanced to leg and a single resulted. Irvine put in a maiden over. He kept a good length and did not allow liberties. Makin again took the ball and was keeping a good length and, backed by smart fielding, was difficult to score from. At the conclusion of the third over, Main, of Shanghai, who had been fielding substitute for Turner, was relieved by the latter's arrival. Anderson played 3 balls safely to Irvine, but the fifth a half volley he put up in the air and was held by the bowler. The first wicket fell for 15 runs, Anderson having scored 1.

Rodolph was the next batsman and played the remaining ball of the over back to the bowler. Ollerdessen next faced Makin and found he could do nothing but block the first three balls. The fourth Ollerdessen despatched to square leg for 4. Rodolph, in facing Irvine, played carefully, but managed to snick a single. Ollerdessen then put a couple to his credit with a square leg drive and repeated the same stroke for a boundary with the next ball. Another hit to leg by the same batsman saw the telegraph register 20 on the board. Makin again took the ball and was applauded for a pretty piece of fielding in stopping a hot drive from Ollerdessen. A snick to leg enabled this bat to add another single to his score. Ollerdessen, in facing Irvine, scored a single off the first ball, and Rodolph blocked the remainder of the over. Ollerdessen next despatched Makin to long off for a single, Rodolph following suit. With the next ball Ollerdessen with a hit to square leg, which realized a boundary and a short run past cover, raised the score to 30. Ollerdessen hit a single off Irvine after which Rodolph got one away to square leg for a single, the boundary being saved by a smart piece of fielding. Rodolph hit a single, after which Ollerdessen put in a huge drive which was splendidly saved on the screen from being a boundary. 40 was now hoisted on the board after 30 minutes' play. Both batsmen were now playing carefully, the fielding of the Hongkong men being keen. Ollerdessen, however, succeeded in hitting the last 2 balls of Irvine's over, one to square leg for a boundary and the other to mid off, raising the total to 50. Rodolph hit a ball to cover point and called for a short run which was safely negotiated. Sharpe now relieved Irvine and after blocking the left-hander for 5 balls sent the last one of the over to square leg for 4, apparently a favourite stroke of his. A maiden over by Makin followed, the bowler sending down a series of good length balls. Sharpe's first ball was sent to square leg for a single, the next one being a leg bye. Another hit to leg by Ollerdessen raised the score to 60. Ollerdessen who was now playing a free game sent Makin to leg for 3 and Rodolph followed with a single. Rodolph with a hit to mid on scored a couple off Sharpe and then ran a single for a hit to point. Ollerdessen with a swipe to mid off raised the score to 70. Pearce relieved Makin, and Rodolph sent the second ball to cover, scoring a single. Ollerdessen hit the next ball to cover and running a short single was run out. The second wicket realized 75, of which Ollerdessen scored 54 by pretty cricket. The retiring batsman had collared the greater part of the bowling and had given a good exhibition. Ollerdessen on reaching the Pavilion came in for unstinted and loud applause. Walker, the Shanghai skipper, was the next man in and opened up to Sharpe's bowling. Rodolph hit the last ball of Sharpe's over to R. Hancock and gave a chance of a hot catch which was not accepted. The play now became very slow, both batsmen contenting themselves with waiting for a loose ball. Sharpe with the first ball of the next over clean bowled Rodolph, with a beautiful length ball which came sharply off the pitch. The third wicket saw the score 78-3-20. Rodolph had played a useful but not faultless innings and his effort was loudly applauded by the spectators. Brand was Shanghai's next representative and was clean bowled by a yorker from Sharpe. Score: 78-4-0. Lambe was the next batsman in and after blocking the first two balls sent the next one to mid on for a single. Walker repeated this stroke which raised the score to 80. Walker, who faced Pearce, was applauded for a pretty cut which yielded a boundary. Sharpe again took the ball and recorded a maiden over. Walker sent the first ball of Pearce's next over to fine leg for 4—a pretty stroke, and contented himself with blocking the remainder of the over. Sharpe again came on and tossed up a full pitcher which Walker sent past cover for a single, bringing the score up to 90.

Pearce next put in a maiden over. Sharpe again bowled and Lambe scored a single to leg after which Walker put in a hot drive which yielded a boundary. Another maiden over by Pearce followed and Sharpe again followed on. A single by Walker saw the century hoisted amidst applause. A hit to square leg by Walker followed, Lanning saving the boundary by smart fielding. A pretty cut by Lambe next yielded 2 off Pearce's bowling. Lambe drove the last ball of the over to the boundary and Sharp took up the bowling. A neat drive by Walker for a single followed, after which Lambe carefully played the remainder of the over.

Walker with a hit out in the deep field for a boundary raised the score to 110, off Pearce's bowling. Sharpe who had been bowling consistently well was rewarded in the next over by clean bowling Lambe. Score 114-5-13. Lambe had played a free innings, but was apt to be impetuous. He, however, made a useful stand for the fifth wicket. Carruthers was the next batsman in and a change in the bowling was also effected, Makin relieving Pearce, who had bowled well but without luck. Walker treated Makin with respect and only succeeded in scoring a single to leg with the last ball of the over. Sharpe who took the next over bowled Carruthers with a pretty ball that seemed to come in sharply from leg. Score 116-6-0. Sparke was the next batsman and after playing the first two deliveries with the utmost care, hit the last ball of the over to leg for a single. Makin on coming on again was hit by Sparke for a single, and later on was punished for a nice hit to mid off for a boundary, bringing the score up 120. Sharpe next put on a maiden over. Irvine relieved Makin at the top end and Walker signalled his debut for a pretty cut in the slips for 4. The remainder of the over was treated with respect. Sharpe with the first ball of the next over put up a short length ball to which Sparke stepped out and was promptly stumped by H. Hancock—a smart piece of work. Score: 126-7-2. McEuen was the next man in and played the last ball of the over with a hit to square leg for a boundary. Irvine next took the ball and rearranged the field—putting three men in the slips. Walker played the bowler carefully, but managed to despatch the third ball for a single to leg, McEuen doing likewise with the next ball. Sharpe had a single scored off him by McEuen and a leg bye followed, bringing the score up to 130. A couple byes and a boundary by McEuen to fine leg terminated the over. Irvine came on again and Walker scored a single off him by a cut past point.

The luncheon interval followed with the score at 142 for 7 wickets. Messrs. Walker and McEuen not out.

AFTER LUNCHEON.

The game was resumed after luncheon during which a slight drizzle fell. Hancock with the Hongkong team took the field at 2.05 p.m. Messrs. Walker and McEuen, the two not outs, resumed their innings. Sharpe opened the bowling at the bottom end and Walker got a single off the last of the over. Irvine resumed at the top end. The first ball Walker blocked and placed the next two to legs for a brace and single respectively. Sharpe took the ball and Walker hit the first couple to mid on, but the Hongkong fielding was too good to yield any runs. A single apiece to both batsmen terminated this over, Irvine resuming the bowling, which was a maiden, Sharpe with the first ball of the new over put in a slow one which Walker spooned into the safe hands of Makin at cover point. Score: 147-8-41.

Walker had played a careful innings all along, blocking the straight ones and punishing mercilessly any loose balls. His innings of 41 was in every way worthy of the applause he received on his return to the Pavilion. Wheen was the next man in and promptly opened his account with a neat glance to leg, off Sharpe. Irvine's next over only realized a single and Sharpe again took up the bowling. This over yielded a couple singles to Wheen, bringing the score up to 150. Irvine bowled a maiden over and Sharpe resumed. Wheen despatched Sharpe to square leg, Lanning saving the boundary in brilliant fashion. Irvine went on again and Wheen scored a brace. The fielding of Hongkong came in for frequent applause.

Sharpe on resuming was severely punished, both batsmen playing him with confidence. Wheen got in a fine drive which yielded a boundary. Off Irvine's next over Wheen scored a boundary by a nice cut past point, bringing the score up to 160. Sharpe resumed at the bottom end and bowled a maiden.

Off Irvine's bowling Wheen scored a hit to leg, the telegraph showing 170 on the board. Sharpe renewed the attack, when Wheen scored a single off him. Irvine's next over yielded a boundary to Wheen and a brace to McEuen. Sharpe's next over yielded a single to McEuen and a brace to Wheen, Lanning saving the boundary by smart fielding. Of the last two balls of the over Wheen scored a couple boundaries through pretty drives all along the carpet. Pearce relieved Irvine at the top end and bowled a maiden.

Makin relieved Sharpe, the latter having gone off his length in his last over. A couple byes brought the score up to 190. Wheen scored a leg bye off Pearce's first delivery and the next ball yielded a couple bye. Wheen put another boundary to his credit by a glide to leg and amidst great applause the second century was hoisted. Makin renewed the attack and Wheen with a neat leg glance added a brace. The next ball Wheen swiped at and got a single, through a miss hit. Pearce's next delivery yielded 3 singles and a boundary, the latter a pretty hit past third man.

Pearce, with the last ball of the over, got his foot in the way and was adjudged L.B.W. Score: 212-9-52. Wheen had hard luck in getting out as he had played a sterling innings without giving a chance. His was the brightest innings of the day. Main was the last in, but hadn't a chance to have a hit. McEuen, who faced the bowling of Makin, was clean bowled in trying to swipe an exceptionally good length ball which beat him all the way.

SHANGHAI—ALL OUT—FOR 212.

The Shanghai innings realized the satisfactory total of 212, of which McEuen put on a creditable score of 18. The extras accounted for 11 runs, but this was in nowise the fault of the local keeper who kept wicket remarkably well.

Both teams, on entering the Pavilion, came in for a hearty cheer.

The wicket was now swept and rolled, all ready for the Hongkong innings.

Shortly after lunch H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard arrived on the scene and occupied the special box erected for him. The Band of the Baluchis at the conclusion of Shanghai's innings discoursed sweet music on the lawn, which was greatly appreciated by the big crowd present.

HONGKONG'S INNINGS.

At 3.15 p.m. the Umpires went out and inspected the pitch and found same in order. At 3.20 p.m. the Shanghai XI took the field and came in for a hearty cheer as did the Hongkong opening batsmen, Messrs. R. Hancock and T. E. Pearce. T. Main opened the bowling for Shanghai, Pearce taking first knock. Off the second ball Pearce got a single by a snick through the slip. Hancock after blocking one got a single through the slips. Anderson took up the bowling at the top end, and off his second ball Hancock scored a single by a lofty drive. Main resumed bowling at the other end. Off his third ball Pearce got a single which ended in a score of 5, 4 being for an overthrow by Ollerdessen, who returned wildly to the bowler. Anderson resumed the bowling and sent down a maiden over. Main continued the attack, and off his sixth ball Pearce got a full pitcher well away to leg for a boundary, the telegraph showing 10 on the board. Anderson continued the bowling and sent down another maiden over. Main again took the ball and sent down a few express deliveries which Pearce carefully played, a maiden over resulting. Anderson took up the bowling, the last ball of the over yielding a brace to Pearce who got in a pretty glance through the slips. Hancock next faced Main again and got him away past cover point for a single. Pearce followed this with a boundary on the leg side, bringing the score up to 20. Anderson resumed bowling. Pearce got him away for a brace. The next ball Pearce survived a confident appeal for L.B.W. and was given a life through Brand muffing a catch. The fielding of the Shanghai team, whilst keen, was slack, the fielders not being very sure of their ground fielding. Hancock got Anderson away past cover with a pretty cut which yielded a boundary. A couple balls later Hancock repeated the stroke, the telegraph registering 30 on the board. Off Main's next delivery Hancock got a six—a full pitcher to leg. The stroke came in for applause. Hancock in trying to repeat this stroke two balls later was clean bowled by Main. Score: 41-1-21. Hancock played a stylish innings and never gave a chance. Makin joined Pearce and faced the bowling of Anderson, who sent down a maiden over. Main continued the attack. The Shanghai fielding improved, the fielders being very keen. A loose ball of Main's was despatched by Pearce out into Chater Road, yielding 4. Anderson commenced his next over with a wide and his over yielded a couple runs to Pearce. Main resumed bowling and sent down a maiden over. Anderson rest over was a maiden, and Main continued the bowling. Pearce hit Main to square leg for a boundary and brought the score up to 50. Sparke relieved Main at the top end and off his third ball Makin got him away to leg for 4. Anderson continued the attack and had a couple singles scored off him by Makin, bringing the score up to 60. Sparke sent down a maiden over and Anderson went on. Anderson was severely punished in this over, the batsman scoring 10 off him. Sparke resumed bowling and was neatly despatched to square leg for 4 by Pearce. Carruthers relieved Anderson, at the bottom end who was getting expensive. Off his third ball Makin got a boundary by a clean drive on the on side and placed the next ball to leg for 3, bringing the score up to 80. Sparke took up the attack and with the second ball of the over clean bowled Makin, who seemed to be in two minds as to how to play the ball. Score: 82-2-14. Makin had put up an invaluable stand for the second wicket and was accorded his meed of applause. H. Hancock was the next man in and signalled his appearance by driving Sparke for 2 to the on, and hitting the next ball for 6 into Chater Road, amidst great applause from the Pavilion. Leaving the next ball alone, a straight one on the wicket, he hit the last ball of the over to the boundary, making in all 12 in 3 hits. Carruthers took up the bowling and with his second ball got Pearce out L. B. W. Score: 94-3-46. Pearce had compiled his 46 by careful play and put up a faultless innings. He came in for a great reception on his return to the Pavilion. Turner was the next batsman in and contented himself with blocking the remainder of the over. Sparke took up the bowling and was immediately slogged by Hancock to square leg for a boundary. Turner got Sparke away to leg for another 4 and the century was hoisted amidst applause. Carruthers next sent down a maiden over and Sharpe again renewed the attack. Hancock promptly drove him to the on for 4 and followed this up with a Jessopian hit out of the ground for 6. The next ball Hancock got on his foot and was apparently hurt. Sparke, however, clean bowled him with the next ball. Score: 114-4-27. Hancock played the liveliest innings of the day and hit out with refreshing vigour. Needless to say he was heartily applauded for his bright and interesting display. A. E. Lanning was the next man in and contented himself with taking measure of Carruthers' bowling. Sparke took up the attack and was hit for 2 boundaries, to leg, by Turner, bringing the score up to 120. Carruthers put in a maiden over and on Sparke taking the ball, Lanning opened his account with a single past cover point, the remainder of the over yielding no runs. Carruthers sent down the next over, the batsman playing him carefully. Sparke's next over was a maiden, and Carruthers went on again. A single by Lanning caused 130 to be signalled on the board. A couple balls later Lanning got Sparke away to mid-on for 4 and got another boundary with the next ball by a pretty glance to leg. Carruthers with the first ball of his over got Turner on the knee, but had the next ball driven out into the deep field for 4, followed by a boundary to fine leg. The score when stumps were drawn at 5 p.m. was 144 for 4 wickets, Turner being 20 and Lanning 13 not out.

HONGKONG *v.* SHANGHAI.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

18th inst.

Weather conditions were not favourable to-day's cricket, the light being poor, due to the heavy, lowering clouds, portents of coming showers. The fog-like atmosphere was a distinct disadvantage to the batsmen, and the wicket was almost soggy, despite the wind that had blown all yesterday.

Shanghai had notched up 212 in their first innings on Saturday, and at the conclusion of the day's play Hongkong had lost four wickets for 144, leaving them 68 to get to equal Shanghai's total.

Punctually at 11 o'clock Turner (not out 20) and Lanning (not out 13) went to the wickets, Lanning at the western end facing Main's bowling. Lanning placed the last ball of the over to leg for 1. Carruthers took the ball at the western end and bowled to Turner, who opened cautiously, but succeeded in notching a single off the third ball, the over closing without further incident. Lanning played a straight one for a single. Turner smashed the last ball of the over for one. Both men were batting with caution. Carruthers' next over was a maiden. Lanning placed a neat two off Main to leg, and the change over took place without any more runs. Turner, who was beginning to open out, drove Carruthers for two. Lanning now faced Main, who was bowling a good length ball, and secured a boundary off his third. Rodolph at fine slips saved a sure boundary very smartly, and nothing further eventuated. Applause greeted a boundary hit by Turner off Carruthers' bowling. Runs continued to come slowly and Main's second ball puzzled Lanning, who was now shaping with much more freedom. He scored a single, the ball being smartly fielded at third slips by Lambe. Carruthers narrowly escaped securing Lanning's sticks early in the next over, the ball rising a little high, and no runs eventuated.

Main clean bowled Turner with the first ball of his over. 161-5-27.

Bensley was the next man in, and Main bowled him for a duck 161-6-0.

Lieut. J. M. G. Taylor followed. Carruthers was now bowling to Lanning, but the over closed without any addition to the score, and Taylor faced Main, scoring a brace in short order, but succumbed a couple of balls after, being caught from a pull to leg by Ollerdessen.

W. Edwards was next man in, and faced Carruthers, pasting him for two, followed immediately after by a like number, high up in the air. Main now took the ball and Lanning placed him to mid-off for two, and neatly blocked an ensuing "yorker," then hit him to square-leg for a single. Carruthers was having no luck, and Lanning found him easily playable. Edwards placed Main for a single to mid-on, and Lanning had a close shave on taking up his position, but placed a single immediately after to square leg. The board now showed 170.

Carruthers followed with a maiden, and Edwards once again faced Main's bowling, being missed by Wheen, behind the wicket, but sneaked a single at mid-on. Lanning was badly missed by McEuen at square leg. Edwards scored a single off Carruthers, the ball being smartly returned by McEuen. A few singles were contributed by both men, the play being uneventful. Lanning was carefully blocking the bowling and had settled down to steady stonewalling without taking any risks, while Edwards was playing a free, open game. Edwards drove Carruthers to square leg for a deuce, and Main then took up the bowling, but Lanning blocked with heart-breaking persistency, and another maiden over was recorded.

Carruthers now gave way to McEuen at the western end, and Edwards skied his second ball to the fence and added a single off the last ball of the over. Edwards slipped, at great risk, a boundary off Main and followed it up by lifting the ball clean out of the ground for 6, his vigorous hit being rewarded by spontaneous applause. Edwards was now playing all round the wicket and taking liberties with the bowling, which was in direct contrast to Lanning's cautious tactics, who, however, prettily cut McEuen past point for two and the over finished without further score. Edwards altered his position by a drive for one and the field again changed over. Edwards contributed a slashing two and the second century was recorded on the board, amidst prolonged applause, and he followed this with an additional one, then three, then lifted the next ball for six.

Anderson now replaced Main at the eastern end, and Lanning, after feeling him out, placed him to square-leg for one, and Edwards emulated the good example.

Sparke next took the ball from McEuen, Edwards having strike. The over was barren of results. Lanning played Anderson with clock-like regularity and scored the inevitable single. From the last ball of the over Edwards drove him to the boundary and the crowd applauded in appreciation of Shanghai's score being passed. Shortly after, Edwards had a close shave from being run out, planting his bat on the crease in the nick of time. Lanning scored a single from Anderson, and Edwards followed by a hard drive to long-field for a similar contribution. Edwards added 4 by a straight drive to the boundary and then a glance to the slips resulted in another two, followed by a further four to the fence. Edwards had 51 to his credit at this juncture. Edwards socked Sparke for three, and Lanning pulled him to leg for four.

Carruthers now relieved Anderson and Lanning notched two off his first ball.

Main now took charge of the bowling at the western end, with Edwards at strike. Wheen, behind the sticks, was very alert. The over was unproductive, and Lanning opened with a leg-boundary off Carruthers, but this was the only contribution from the over. Edwards put up one from Main, and Lanning drove a hard one to McEuen, who allowed it to travel past him for four. Both batsmen punished the rest of the over to the tune of a round dozen. The score board showed 250. Lanning scored a single off Carruthers, and Edwards played the rest of the over with unusual caution. Lanning opened by drawing Main to the fence for four and two balls after was clean bowled 258-8-58. His innings was characterised by a careful and scrupulous display of cricket, though towards the end he opened out freely and his drives and cuts were a treat. He received an ovation on his return to the Pavilion.

Corporal Sharpe filled the gap, but Carruthers broke the partnership by clean bowling Edwards: 258-9-60. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception for his brilliantly acquired 60, which was in marked contradistinction to Lanning's early stonewalling.

Irvine came to the rescue and, after adding three, was smartly stumped by Wheen.

Hongkong thus closed the innings for 261.

SHANGHAI'S SECOND INNINGS.

Before resumption of play after Juncheon, both teams were photographed. A dull threatening sky without a single ray of sunshine continued in evidence throughout the afternoon, and despite the liberal use of the roller, the wicket was soft and slow, making it a bowler's day.

Hongkong took the field on the stroke of two, and Anderson and Ollerdessen led the batting for Shanghai, the latter taking strike at the eastern end to the Hongkong Captain's bowling. Ollerdessen placed Anderson in possession of the wicket by a single, but he failed to score, Ollerdessen now faced Pearce and smashed him to the boundary. His strokes bespoke confidence and vigour, and his forward drives were, cleanly and well timed. Hancock again handled the ball, bowling a nice length, and Anderson drove him for a brace, but did not succeed in supplementing the score before the over closed. Ollerdessen opened with a fence hit and followed with a single to mid-on. A late cut by Anderson to the boundary and the ball changed hands. Edwards at third man neatly fielded a snappy cut, and Hancock's over became a maiden, as was the following one (Pearce's).

Ollerdessen patted Hancock for one and Anderson repeated. Ollerdessen was playing fine cricket, keeping the ball well to earth. Anderson placed one to his credit by a leg hit off Pearce, and the over closed. Three singles followed in quick succession from Hancock's bowling. Anderson's life being in peril for an instant by a smart return. Sharpe stopped a hot one at point and the spectators showed hearty recognition. The batsmen were on the defence for a time now, and runs came in driblets, while the fielding was excellent and run-saving. A hot one by Ollerdessen was dropped by Pearce, who was bowling to him. Anderson prettily glanced a single off Hancock, and Ollerdessen followed by a drive to the boundary. The next ball bowled him. 30-1-18. Ollerdessen's short innings, in which he compiled 18 by strong, vigorous, clean-cut strokes, was much appreciated by the spectators, and he received a salvo of hand-claps upon returning to the Pavilion.

Rodolph now took up partnership with Anderson and played the remaining ball of Hancock's over, and Anderson added two to the score off Sharpe: and repeated the dose off his next ball, both hits being stopped just short of the four-line. Rodolph drove Hancock for one, and Anderson touched the fence once again. Rodolph had a close call twice during Pearce's over. After a single by Anderson, Hancock narrowly escaped clean bowling Rodolph and damaged his fingers the next ball, play being suspended for a couple of minutes at Rodolph's request for a right hand glove.

Anderson lifted Pearce into Chater Road for six and received applause, following up with a single. Anderson had settled down comfortably to his work; and Makin now relieved Pearce at the eastern end, bowling to Rodolph, who drove his first ball to the fence at mid-on, and followed it up with a deuce in the same direction. Sharpe, who superseded R. Hancock, was leg-pulled to the fence for four, and Rodolph shortly after followed suit. Anderson cut Makin to slips for two, and then notched a single, and Rodolph added one. Anderson pulled Sharpe for two, then added a single, and H. Hancock cleverly stumped Rodolph 68-2-13.

Walker was next man in, and brought a light drizzle with him. He opened his score with a four to the fence off Makin. Sharpe nearly bowled Anderson, who appeared to have a feline lease of life. Play after this continued slow, the score-board reading 70.

Walker broke the monotony by driving Sharpe for two fours and two in quick succession, and the Band struck up a lively tune as though in appreciation. Twice Anderson cut Makin to slips, and the third time succeeded in getting the ball to the boundary. A drive by Walker off Sharpe produced only a single. A smart bit of fielding and return by Dick Hancock saved a run, but Anderson, not to be denied, notched another before the over closed.

The ball was now transferred from Makin to Irvine at the eastern crease, and his over yielded a single. Bensley took over the bowling at the other end and Anderson placed his second ball against the fence, and followed up with a brace. The score was now 9 ... Irvine completely beat Walker with his first ball, but he compensated with a single to deep field. Anderson blocked the remainder of the over, and Walker faced Bensley and pulled his fourth ball and leg for two, then added a single. Anderson improved the score by one, and faced Irvine for next over, but showed great respect for him, and a maiden resulted. Walker got Bensley away for one, and Anderson did likewise. Applause greeted the century, and both batsmen put in successive singles. Irvine was now bowling to Anderson, who pulled him to the boundary for the usual quota. Walker got a single off Bensley, and a sundry placed him at the crease again. The ball found to fence and then added one. Anderson and he each contributed one before the bowling changed to the other end. Walker got a single off Irvine, but the over produced nothing further.

It was now 3.45 p.m. and 210 showed on the board at a cost of 2 wickets. The attendance had improved and the Ladies' Stand was full. The Band discoursed lively airs at intervals, and the light was somewhat better.

Pearce relieved Bensley, and Anderson and Walker each scored singles, but Irvine continued to be treated with respect, an occasional one being all his bowling afforded. Anderson drove Pearce to the boundary, and so relieved the single file system of scoring.

R. Hancock now took over bowling at the eastern end and Anderson added 1 by a leg-stroke, bringing the score to 130. He then chopped one to the off. Anderson drove Pearce to the fence and succumbed, two balls after, Pearce cleanly bowling him. He contributed an exceedingly useful 67, holding his wicket up by good, hard driving and vigorous cutting. His reception at the Pavilion was well merited. 135-3-67.

Brand stepped into the breach. Hancock caused great amusement by bowling clean over the wicket and Walker ducked to avoid, but added two off the next ball. Brand now faced Pearce and appeared to be nervous, but played the last two balls of the maiden over very prettily, glancing nicely into slips. R. Hancock was getting pace on to the ball but both Walker and Brand each scored singles. Walker played Pearce very cautiously, then sneaked one to leg very deftly. He tipped the next ball into slips and the Hongkong Captain nailed it. 142-3-42.

P. Lambe was next man in. Brand neatly blocked Hancock's over and no runs resulted. Lambe was caught by Edwards at third man, and retired with a duck to his discredit. 142-5-0.

At 4.20 p.m. McEuen faced Pearce, who finished his over without any addition to the score. Brand continued to stonewall Hancock, but got the last ball away to the leg for one, thus breaking the ice. He continued to play Pearce in a gingerly manner, the over being productive of nothing beyond excessive care on the part of the batsman.

Makin now relieved Hancock and bowled a maiden to McEuen. The light was poor and the play wearisome, there being no runs for quite ten minutes. Another maiden by Pearce. It seemed to be the aim of both batsmen to simply keep the wicket up. Another maiden by Makin, who had sent along some tempting ones. Brand took advantage of a soft ball from Pearce to cut it to the boundary. He followed this up by a single, and was called upon to face Sharpe, who replaced Makin. He succeeded in adding one, as McEuen, and yet again Brand got to the inactive end. Bowling changing over found him facing Pearce, whom he patted to cover for the inevitable single. McEuen notched one and over was called, Sharpe still having charge of the ball. McEuen was badly missed off his first ball by Turner, third man.

It was now within fifteen minutes of time and the score board read 150-5-0.

Hancock now had possession of the ball at the Pavilion end and sent up a maiden to Brand.

McEuen was stumped by H. Hancock off Sharpe's third ball, having contributed only 2. 154-6-2.

Wheen, new man in, placed Sharpe's last ball to square-leg for one, and Hancock he treated confidently straight driving him for a single. Brand was now in possession of the playing crease, and contented himself with defence. Wheen administered the same treatment to Sharpe's bowling that he had to Hancock's and secured a single. Brand narrowly missed tipping a ball into the hands of the "man behind the sticks."

Wheen skied one of Hancock's, and it was safely held by the bowler, 156-7-3.

The next man in was Carruthers. Brand placed a single on the slips and Carruthers also added one, but was shortly after cleaned bowled by Sharpe. 158-8-1.

Sparke was the next to come to the wickets and had augmented the score by only one when time was called, 159-8-1.

Brand and Sparke are not out, and Main is the only man to follow.

THE SCORES.

Following are the scores and analyses:—

SHANGHAI.—FIRST INNINGS.

H. B. Ollerdessen run out	54
R. N. Anderson, c and b Irvine	1
W. Rodolph, b Sharpe	20
L. Walker, c R. Hancock b Sharpe	41
J. K. Brand, b Sharpe	0
P. Lambe, b Sharpe	13
A. G. Carruthers, b Sharpe	0
N. L. Sparke, st. H. Hancock	2
D. R. McEuen, b Makin	18
A. F. Wheen, l.b.w. Pearce	52
T. Main not out	0
Extras	11
Total	213

HONGKONG.—FIRST INNINGS.

Appended are the scores of the Hongkong team up to the time stumps were drawn:—

R. Hancock, b Main	21
T. E. Pearce, l.b.w. Carruthers	46
H. R. Makin, b Sparke	14
H. Hancock, b Sparke	27
W. C. D. Turner, b Main	27
A. E. Lanning, b Main	58
H. M. Bensley, R.A., b Main	0
Lt. J. M. G. Taylor, 11th Inf., c Ollerdessen b Main	2
W. Edwards, b Carruthers	60
J. Irvine, st. Wheen	3
Cpl. J. Sharpe not out	0
Extras	3
Total	261

SHANGHAI.—SECOND INNINGS.

H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Hancock	18
R. N. Anderson, b. Pearce	67
W. Rodolph, st. R. Hancock b. Sharpe	13
L. Walker, c. R. Hancock b. Pearce	42
J. K. Brand, not out	10
P. Lambe, c. Edwards b. Pearce	0
A. G. Carruthers, b. Sharpe	1
N. L. Sparke, not out	1
D. R. McEuen, st. H. Hancock b. Sharpe	2
A. F. Wheen, c and b Hancock	3
T. Main (to bat)	0
Extras	2
Total for 8 wickets	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HONGKONG.—FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Irvine	18	3	56	1
H. R. Makin	13	2	35	1
Corpl. Sharpe	21	4	71	7
T. E. Pearce	11	1 2	39	1

SHANGHAI.—FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Main	27.2	6	74	6
Anderson	16	3	51	0
Sparke	14 0 2		74	2
Carruthers	23	7	40	2
McEuen	3	0	19	0

NOTES ON THE GAME.

[*By an ex-Interport Player.*]

The Hongkong-Shanghai Interport Cricket Match was continued this morning. The weather was overcast and very cloudy and a fresh wind was blowing. The pitch which had crumbled somewhat was, however, in good condition. The various players had a few minutes' preliminary practice before the innings commenced, with a view to getting their eye in. Punctually at 11 a.m. the ball went, and the Umpires went out to inspect the pitch. The scores on Saturday night, when stumps were drawn, were Shanghai 212; Hongkong 144 for 4 wickets down, with Messrs. W. C. D. Turner and A. E. Lanning not out, with scores of 20 and 13 respectively. The Shanghai "Skipper," Walker, led his team out at 11.05 a.m. amidst applause, and was followed by the not-out batsmen. A plentiful supply of sawdust was sent out to the bowlers, to enable them to get a good footing, the pitch being a trifle soggy. Lanning took first knock, against Main's bowling, and scored a single by a hit to leg, off the over. Carruthers assumed the attack at the western end, Lanning facing him. A single resulted from this over. Both bowlers kept a good length and the batsmen were not taking any liberties. Ollerdessen at square leg put some smart fielding saving a boundary from Pearce by a clean pick up and a quick return. The conclusion of the fourth over saw 150 on the board, clearly indicating the nature of the bowling and keen fielding of the Shanghai men. Lanning scored a boundary off Main by a pretty cut past cover. A similar effort by Turner enabled the telegraph to register 160. The first ball of Main's next over saw Turner clean bowled by a beautiful ball which whipped in sharply from the off. Score: 161-5-27. Turner had played his characteristic innings, which was style combined with safety. This batsman had made a right good stand and gave a very useful exhibition. Capt. Bensley, Hongkong's next representative, followed and, after blocking a couple straight balls from Main, was clean bowled with a good length fast ball, which beat him all the way. No addition having been made to the score, the telegraph registered 161-6-0. Lieut. Taylor was next man in and, after scoring a brace, hit up a lofty catch to leg, off Main's bowling, which Ollerdessen was not slow in accepting. Score: 163-7-2. Edwards followed and faced the bowling of Carruthers and hitting him for a brace. Singles by both bats raised the score from 144 to 170 after 35 minutes' play. Edwards, after blocking 3 balls in Main's next over, mishit a ball which Wheen, the wicket-keeper, might have held. Slow scoring continued, the batsman finding the bowling too good to hit. Edwards was playing himself in, blocking the straight over and patiently waiting for an occasional loose one. Both batsmen were playing the correct game under the circumstances and were not taking any risks. The Shanghai "skipper" now deemed it advisable to substitute McEuen for Carruthers, and a change was also made in the field. Off his second ball, Edwards neatly despatched him to leg. The conclusion of the over saw 180 on the board. Edwards punished Main in his next over, glancing him through the slips for 4, and following it up by a hit for 6, into Chater Road. Off the last ball of McEuen's over, Lanning got him away, for 4, by a pretty cut, bringing the score up to 190. Occasional hits during the next two overs raised the score and amidst great applause from the Grand Stand the second century was hoisted. Both batsmen were now playing free cricket and hitting all round the wicket. Main, proving expensive, was taken off and Anderson put on, in his place. A hit to square leg by Edwards saw the score raised to 210. The Shanghai "skipper" now made another change in the bowling, putting Sparke on at the western end *vice* McEuen. Sparke got in a maiden over, and Lanning faced Anderson.

A single by Lanning to mid-on brought Edwards in front of Anderson and with a lusty drive he was successful in equalising the Shanghai score, amidst the greatest applause from the spectators. A hit by Edwards to McEuen at point very nearly saw him run out, the batsman regaining his crease by inches. The next ball Lanning placed to leg for a single and passed the score of the visitors. The fielding of the Shanghai men was now very keen and smart and several individual efforts were loudly applauded. Edwards next faced Anderson and scored three boundaries in succession, the first one by a hot drive out into the deep field, next a glance to leg, and finally a pretty cut to cover point, bringing the score up to 230.

A drive by Edwards off Sparke realized 3 and brought his individual effort to top score in the match. Carruthers relieved Anderson at the eastern end and promptly got a brace off him by a hard cut, following it up with a single, bringing the score up to 240. Main was again put on *vice* Sparke, the latter having proved himself expensive. Main's over was a maiden. Carruthers resumed bowling and Lanning got him away to leg with a neat glance, for four. A nice drive by Lanning yielded another boundary and brought up the score to 250.

Off Main's next over, Lanning got a drive to mid-off and brought his own score up to 58. He blocked the next two, and then Main with a very fast ball, from leg, clean bowled him. Score: 258-8-58. The seventh wicket had yielded 95 runs and both batsmen had made the best stand of the day. Lanning's innings, though not a showy one, was undoubtedly a thoroughly fine and capable effort. Lanning had played the correct game, and had kept up his wicket; whilst Edwards was scoring freely. The reception he got on his return to the Pavilion was thoroughly deserved. Corporal Sharpe was next in, and Edwards faced Carruthers. The first three balls of the over he blocked and with the fourth, Carruthers clean bowled him. Score: 258-9-60. Edwards' innings was the display of the day and if a trifle reckless he was none the less brilliant at times, hitting out all round the wicket with delightful freedom. His 60 was compiled at a period when it was most wanted, and his effort, along with Lanning's, was the means of putting Hongkong in the favourable position they attained. Irvine the last man in notched 3 runs, and in playing forward to a short-pitched ball was neatly stumped by Wheen. The innings realized 281 runs, Corporal Sharpe carrying out his bat without scoring. At the conclusion of the innings at 12.48 p.m. the teams went into the Pavilion amidst prolonged applause, and the luncheon interval followed.

RETROSPECT.

A retrospect of the game as far it has gone shows that both teams are fairly equal. Shanghai has a good all-round team, the majority being good, steady bats and fielders. In bowling Shanghai is well represented and it speaks well for the strength of the Hongkong batting when such a respectable total of 261 was compiled. Hongkong has reason to be proud of its batting this year, the first 6 wickets all realizing double figures. The match is at present in a very interesting state and though Hongkong has a useful lead of 49 runs on the first innings the Shanghai team are by no means vanquished yet. The glorious uncertainty of cricket has seldom been better examplified than by the various flickers of fortune this forenoon. Hongkong on starting to-day with 144 runs for 4 wickets down were in a good position and a substantial total was expected. When the score reached 161 Hongkong's chances were none too glorious, as the loss of Turner's wicket, followed by those of Capt. Beasley and Lieutenant Taylor for an additional two runs, gave Shanghai a chance of getting Hongkong out for a smaller total than they themselves scored. The advent of Edwards, however, completely altered the aspect of the game and a long and profitable partnership between Edwards and Lanning was the means of putting Hongkong again into the comfortable position they held this morning prior to the start. The batting of the Shanghai men was attractive on Saturday and Hongkong was lucky to get rid of Ollerdessen, through being run out. Ollerdessen, the Shanghai Recreation Club crack batsman, compiled his 54 runs in splendid style and in good time scoring all round the wicket with freedom. The batting of Messrs. Walker, Wheen and Rodolph was soundand their efforts, along with Ollerdessen's, were responsible for Shanghai's respectable total. For Hongkong the Hancock brothers, with Pearce, Lanning, Edwards and Turner were the star batsmen and nobly acquitted themselves. A word as regards the fielding. Both teams fielded equally well, but special mention must be made of Lanning's fielding for Hongkong and Lambe and Ollerdessen's for Shanghai. In the bowling department, Hongkong were largely indebted to Corporal Sharpe, who alone of all the bowlers lived up to his reputation. He had an average of under 12 runs for each wicket and in spite of the number of overs he bowled, he rarely sent down a loose ball. Changing his length and pace cleverly he was treated with the utmost respect by the Shanghai batsmen. Regarding the Shanghai bowlers, Main took the honours and got 6 wickets. He proved a trifle expensive on Saturday, sending down many loose balls, and only taking 1 wicket. However, this morning Main was in rare mettle and, bowling as fast as ever, he got 5 wickets, all clean bowled.

Carruthers and Sparke, of the other bowlers tried, were successful with 2 wickets apiece. Both these bowlers were in good form and acted up to their reputation. Wheen, the Shanghai wicket-keeper, did well and only allowed 3 byes in a big innings of 160. H. Hancock, the local keeper, was very clean in his methods and kept wicket very well.

After luncheon group photographs of the teams and their friends were taken by Mee Cheung, the well known photographers. The pitch was rolled during luncheon and the match resumed at 2.05 p.m. Shanghai opened with Ollerdessen and Anderson, Ollerdessen taking first knock from R. Hancock's bowling. A single by Ollerdessen was the only score of the over. Pearce was the bowler at the eastern end, and hit his second ball to the screen for 4 with a huge drive. Hancock, on resuming, was hit by Anderson to mid-on for a brace and carefully played the remainder of the over. Ollerdessen on facing Pearce despatched the first ball of the over to the screen with a furious drive along the carpet and added a single by hitting the next ball past mid-on. Anderson next got a leg glance off Pearce, the ball going to the boundary, and the telegraph showed 10 on the board. Hancock put in a maiden over and Pearce continued with the ball, doing likewise. Ollerdessen on facing Handcock, glanced him to square leg, putting up a single. A single by Anderson followed, the batsman blocking the remainder of the over. Anderson scored a single off Pearce, when Hancock again came on. A single to leg by Anderson was succeeded by Ollerdessen hitting out into deep field—a catch which Lanning managed to reach, but could not hold—a life to Ollerdessen and bringing 20 on the board. A single to Anderson off Pearce's next over was the only score recorded. A maiden over by Hancock followed. Pearce gave Ollerdessen another life, in not being able to hold an exceedingly hard return. A glance to leg for a brace by Ollerdessen followed, and Hancock to leg for a single and then Ollerdessen despatched the ball to the boundary with a drive along the carpet. The following ball Ollerdessen trying to play back, appeared to change his mind and was clean bowled by Hancock. Score 30-1-18. Ollerdessen again gave a good display and received an ovation on his return to the Pavilion. Rodolph was the next batsman in and blocked the last ball of the over. Anderson with a nice cut added a brace, off Pearce's bowling, and repeated the stroke with the next ball. Rodolph faced Hancock, blocked one and placed the next in the deep field for a single. A pretty cut by Anderson yielded a boundary and terminated the over. Pearce resumed bowling and put up a maiden over. Anderson next placed Hancock to cover for a single and 40 was registered on the board. Pearce continued the attack and his first ball Anderson hit for 6, into Chater Road. Anderson next hit a ball to point which was fielded, but a single resulted through an overthrow. A change was now made in the bowling, Makin relieving Pearce at the eastern end. Rodolph despatched the first ball to mid-on for a boundary and 50 was hoisted on the board. Another hit by Rodolph to mid-on yielded a brace and Sharpe was put on the western end in place of Hancock. Anderson got Sharpe away to fine leg for 4 and a glance to square leg yielded a single. A snick by Rodolph got past the wicket keeper and yielded a boundary bringing 60 on the board.

Anderson by a pretty cut got Makin away for a brace and a hit to mid-on gave him a single. Rodolph followed suit for a similar amount, and the over terminated. Sharpe continued and Rodolph got a single past point followed by a hit to quare leg which was well fielded. Rodolph in stepping out to hit the next one from Sharpe, a slow deceptive one, stepped too far forward and was neatly stumped by Hancock. Score 68-2-13. Rodolph played a sound innings, but got somewhat reckless towards the latter end. Walker was the next batsman and got a boundary by a pretty cut off Makin, bringing 70 on the board. Anderson next faced Sharpe and played him very carefully, a maiden over. Walker got Makin away to leg for a single, and Sharpe took up the bowling. Walker drove Sharpe to the rails for 4, blocked the next three, and then got a brace for a glance to fine leg, bringing the score up to 80. Anderson on facing Makin got in 2 pretty cuts which were well fielded by Pearce. Repeating the stroke he was this time successful and scored a boundary. Walker next drove Sharpe to long-off for a single, Pearce again fielding well. Anderson next drove a hard ball to mid-off, scoring a single. Hancock now effected a change in his bowling and Irvine was put in in place of Makin. A single off Irvine's over was all that was recorded. Capt. Beasley relived Sharpe and it was apparent the Hongkong "Skipper" wanted to put in a variety of bowling. Anderson with a drive to mid-off got a boundary and brought the score up to 90. The last ball of the over was neatly hit to mid-off and yielded a brace. Walker next got a full pitcher to leg, Lanning brilliantly saving the boundary.

Beasley resumed bowling and Walker got him away to leg for two, and followed it up with a single for a hit to point. Irvine continued and put in a maiden over. Walker faced Beasley and placed him to mid-off for a single. Anderson doing likewise and causing the first century to be hoisted, amidst applause. Two singles next resulted and Irvine resumed the bowling. Walker got him away to long-off for a single and Anderson next got a boundary by being hit to square leg. The Band of H.M.S. *King Alfred* arrived on the ground shortly after luncheon and played some enjoyable selections.

Beasley's next over was expensive, Walker despatching him twice to the boundary and Anderson scoring 2 singles off him. The telegraph now showed 110 on the board. Both batsmen scored singles off Irvine's next over, the fielding of the Hongkong men coming in for frequent applause. Another change was now made in the bowling, Pearce going on in place o Beasley, Walker blocked 3 balls and got the fourth away for a single to mid on, Anderson scoring a single, too, to cover, and bringing 120 on the board. Anderson next despatched Irvine to point for a single, the batsman taking a short run. Walker also put Irvine away, for another single, to leg, and Pearce resumed bowling. Walker got a pretty boundary off him during the over, by a hot drive on to the screen. Hancock now came on to bowl in place of Irvine. A single by Walker and a brace from Anderson raised the score to 130.

Pearce continued the attack and Anderson got a fine glance for 1 off him. He blocked the next ball and in trying to make a defty swipe of the next ball got clean bowled. Score 135-3-67. Anderson who had gone in first wicket remained in for 2 hours, Giving no chances he played a faultless innings. He took no liberties with the bowler's good length balls, but opened his shoulders to any loose ones. Anderson received an immense ovation as he wended his way to the Pavilion and his attractive innings merited it. Brand was the next man in and blocked the remainder of the over. Walker, in Hancock's next over, got him away for a brace and Pearce resumed the bowling.

H.E. Sir F. Lugard with Lady Lugard arrived on the grounds at 4 p.m and occupied the gubernatorial box.

Pearce put in a maiden over and Hancock continued the bowling. Walker drove him to the on for a single, bringing the score up to 140. Walker next got Rearce away to fine leg for a brace, and in trying to cut the next ball chopped it into the safe hands of Hancock at second slip. 142-4-42. The Shanghai skippe had played a pretty innings and was getting nicely set when he got out. Walker hit impartially all round the wicket and all his strokes were powerful and cleanly executed. Lambe was the next batsman in, and blocked the remainder of the over. Hancock next bowled a maiden over and Pearce continued. Lambe blocked the first ball and mishit the second ball into Edwards' hands at third man in the slips. It was a good catch, the ball having plenty of spin on it. Scorce 148-5-0.

McEuen was Shanghai's next man and opened up by carefully playing the remainder of Pearce's over. Brand faced Hancock and scored a single off the last ball of the over. Pearce bowled a maiden over and Makin went on in place of Hancock at the eastern end. McEuen treated this over with respect and a maiden resulted. The light was now getting very poor and the batsmen apparently made up their minds to simply keep their wickets up. Pearce put in a maiden over and was relieved by Makin.

Both bowlers put in maiden overs, the batsmen refusing to be tempted. Brand got Pearce away to fine leg for 4 and followed it up by repeating the stroke for a single. Hancock rang in another change of bowling, Sharpe going on at the eastern end in place of Makin. A leg glance by Brand brought 150 on the board. Brand next got in a cut off Pearce, for a single, McEuen adding another off the last ball of the over. Sharpe's first ball McEuen spooned into the hands of Turner, who muffed a very easy chance. Hancock relieved Pearce at the eastern end and bowled a maiden over. Sharpe, on resuming with his third ball, tempted McEuen who stepped out to a short pitched ball and was promptly stumped by H. Hancock. Score: 153-6-2. The retiring batsman had done nothing to materially increase the score, but tried the stonewalling game. Wheen was the next man and promptly opened his account with a hit to square leg for a single.

Wheen put some life into the game by hitting Hancock for a single to cover. With 15 minutes to go before drawing stumps both batsmen contented themselves with purely defensive tactics. Wheen drove Sharpe to the on for another single and Brand stonewalled the remainder of the over. Hancock with his first ball, sent in a short pitched one which Wheen mishit and spooned in the air. Hancock with a sprint got to it and safely held it. A very good catch. Score: 156-7-3. Carruthers was the next man in. Brand got a sneak to leg, off Hancock, Edwards cleverly saving the boundary. Carruthers opened his account with a cut past cover, which yielded a single. Sharpe resumed bowling Carruthers, stopping the first ball: but being utterly beaten by the next one a good length ball with a big off break. Scores: 158-8-1. Sparkes was the next man in and got a single with a straight drive, when the bell went and stumps were drawn Scores: 159-8. Brand being 19 and Sparke 1, both not out.

THE FETE AND ILLUMINATIONS.

With ponderous clouds rolling overhead, eliminating the stars from view; with myriads variegated lanterns casting their soft beams around—indeed the picture was a plendid one for the occasion: the illuminated fete on the H. K. C. C. ground on Saturday night. Festivity was clearly marked on each side of the ground. The hundreds of lanterns which tossed to a gentle breeze drove one to think of old old stories of fairyland; the twinkling holes of light in the trees around, was, to say the least, food for the imagination.

The entertainment was booked to start at nine o'clock, but long before that crowds were seeking admission to the grounds. And by the time the band of the *King Alfred* got into full swing with lively tunes, men, spotlessly attired, and women, in their latest gowns, moved about amongst the shadows. Thus, with the beautiful surroundings, the music, and the promenading, the night was a precious one,—dear to the heart of the Hongkongite.

In a few words the evening's entertainment can be summed up. The *King Alfred's* band discoursed appropriate music. His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard and party's arrival was heralded by the playing of the National Anthem, and soon after the open air cinematograph exhibition opened. Then followed the fireworks. By midnight the crowd thinned down. Then followed the adjournment to the Hongkong Club, which was thrown open to the ladies, for supper, while the Band of the 3rd Middlesex Regiment played a selection of music. Supper ended, the dance took place, and it was not until the small hours of the morning that the last strains died away in the atmosphere.

The illuminations were carried out by the Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd., the arrangements being effected by Lieut. E. W. Isaacson, while credit goes to Mr. J. Barton for the decoration of the ground.

HONGKONG VICTORIOUS.

THIRD DAY'S PLAY.

19th inst.

Weather conditions were considerably improved to-day, and if the wicket was not exactly a perfect one, it was, at any rate, in much better shape than yesterday, and the frequent rolling did much to improve it. The light was just right for the batsmen, the sun being not too bright, while the ball was not so greasy, and the bowlers and field handled it with more confidence.

Shanghai's score for the first innings (212) and for the loss of 8 wickets in their second (159) had 371 to their credit, representing an advance of 110 on Hongkong's first innings of 261.

Promptly at 11 a.m. the two Shanghai not-out men, Brand and Sparke, emerged from the Pavilion, R. Hancock taking the ball at the western end and bowling to Sparke.

Hongkong played Taylor short, McEuen taking his place in the field.

Sparke opened with a single. Brand repeated, and the over closed. Sharpe bowled to Brand from the Naval Yard end. Brand repeated his cautious batting of yesterday and got the fourth ball away to square leg for a single. Sparke placed the last ball of the over to cover for one. Sparke played Hancock with deliberation and the over passed without any alteration of the score board. Brand pulled Sharpe to leg for one. Hancock's balls were rising high to the wicket, and Brand did not look quite at home, but defended neatly, only one ball passing him. The over was a maiden.

Sparke was playing prettily and sent a couple of glances to the slips without result. Towards the close of the over he notched a single to the off. A straight drive by the same batsman off Hancock added another run.

Brand was beginning to display more freedom and scored a single. Sparke smashed one of Hancock's for two, Beasley fumbling, and followed with a single. Then he sneaked Sharpe to the fence for four.

Hancock's next over was a maiden. Brand got Sharpe away for one, and a leg-bye to the fence added 2 to Shanghai's score, bringing the total to 176.

Sparke secured a single from Hancock by a straight drive, and Sharpe took the ball once more and Sparke tipped one.

Brand was immediately after caught at leg by Turner, having compiled 14 by exceedingly careful play. 177-9-14.

Main, the last man, took his place at the bowler's crease, and Sparke cut Hancock to fine leg for a brace, then drove him for a single. An appeal by H. Hancock, behind the wicket, was disallowed. Sparke cut Sharpe for two, and the next instant Main was run out in attempting to score from a hit to cover by his partner, the ball being returned smartly by Lanning, whose fielding throughout was very creditable.

Shanghai closed their innings at 11.40 a.m. for 185, Sparke's not out total being 21. Hongkong had this 133 to get to win.

Sparke's innings was a fine display of vigorous cut and drives and pretty glances to the slips. He compiled to-day's addition to his score (20) in forty minutes by nice, clean hitting, and the spectators showed their appreciation as he returned to the Pavilion,

HONGKONG'S SECOND INNINGS.

After a ten minutes' interval R. Hancock and T. E. Pearce advanced to the wickets, Pearce taking strike at the Pavilion end to Main's bowling.

Pearce cut a high one to the mid-on boundary, then sent a single to slips. Carruthers now took the ball and bowled to Pearce, who drove him to the boundary. No further score resulted and R. Hancock faced Main, placing him to the fence. Rodolph did excellent service at cover, his fielding and returning being superlative.

Carruthers' next over was unproductive, the score remaining at 10. Main was sending down swift paced balls and Hancock failed to negotiate. Still another maiden was recorded, Pearce treating Carruthers cautiously. R. Hancock notched a single off Main, and Pearce followed suit. Pearce improved matters by leg-pulling Carruthers to the railings. Runs were coming very slowly and R. Hancock's outs to point were deftly manipulated; and Main and Carruthers bowled maiden overs in succession.

The sun now came out very brightly, and R. Hancock improved the occasion by straight-driving Main for one, and without further happening, the ball was again transferred to Carruthers. Both batsmen were playing cautiously, when R. Hancock opened out and cut Carruthers to the slips for four, and a leg bye added a brace. Then a single by the same batsman, who pulled one of Main's next over to the fence.

The sun was now obscured by watery looking clouds.

Pearce pulled Carruthers' last ball to leg for one, and the score-board showed 30.

Sparke now took the ball at the eastern end from Main, and Pearce played him to the reporter's stand for 4, and added a single. Pearce gave a small chance to Anderson at mid-on and Carruthers' over was marked a maiden. Sparke emulated Carruthers' example, R. Hancock evincing great care. Pearce sent Carruthers away to the fence, then added a single, and 40 appeared on the board. Sparke, who was sending down some greased lightning, found Pearce's arm with one of his deliveries and Pearce revenged himself by pulling him to the Ladies' Pavilion for the customary four. A bye supplemented the score by one.

R. Hancock leg cut Sparke for a single, and Pearce hit his next into the hands of Anderson at mid-on 46-1-25. Pearce's 25 were totted up in a good, free confident style.

Makin followed and blocked the remaining two balls of Sparke's over.

R. Hancock secured a single from a straight drive off Carruthers, and the over closed without further incident. The last ball of Sparke's over, which was a maiden, narrowly escaped scattering Hancock's stumps.

A forward drive by Makin was neatly stopped by Carruthers, who added another maiden to the list, and the bell rang for luncheon.

With 88 to get to win, and with only one wicket down, the Hongkong batsmen, R Hancock and Makin resumed their innings, the former taking his stand to Sparke's bowling, and notched up four from a boundary hit to the off. The wicket had been wearing for some time before tiffin, and had become bumpy. Hancock drove Carruthers for three, and Makin landed one to bye from Sparke, who was bowling with terrific pace and a good length.

Makin now faced Carruthers' bowling and stonewalled the over. Hancock pulled Sparke's last ball to leg for a single. A snick by Hancock to slips found the fence, and the next ball went to the western screen, Lambe failing to stop it.

Sparke's first ball clean bowled Makin. 64-2-4.

Turner filled the gap and was nearly run out through an attempt to avail himself of a glance to slips. He changed his end by a cut to leg, and Hancock drove the next ball to the fence, following it up by three to the leg. A bye added one. The score board now showed 70.

At this juncture Wheen injured his hand in taking Carruthers and play was stopped for some minutes in consequence. Lambe relieved Wheen behind the sticks.

Turner propped a single to leg, and Hancock sent a high one in the same direction, Ollerdessen's smart return confining the runs to one. Carruthers nearly bowled Hancock with two successive deliveries.

Turner effected a pretty leg glance off Sparke, the ball going to the Ladies' Stand. 80 had now been telegraphed. Hancock cut Carruthers very prettily to leg boundary. Carruthers failed to stop a drive by Turner, off Sparke, and it found the fence.

Anderson now relieved Carruthers at the western end and Hancock placed his first ball to the off railings, and then cut him for one in the same direction. Makin pulled him round to leg for a single, and Main took Sparke's position at the Naval Yard end, and Turner leg-pulled him to the boundary, Ollerdessen being too late to prevent the four.

Anderson caught Turner smartly at second slips off Main's next delivery. 98-3-22.

H. Hancock now joined his brother, and R. Hancock lifted Anderson for six into Chater Road and followed it up with a four and a single.

The century now appeared on the board.

H. Hancock added a single off Main and his brother cut him to the Ladies' Stand for four, following with a brace and a fence hit to mid-on. Then a single from a leg cut by the same batsman, and the field changed over.

H. Hancock skied one off Anderson and it fell right into Walker's hands, who dropped it.

H. Hancock was laying the wood on and drove Anderson to the fence.

R. Hancock was cleverly caught in the slips by Brand off Main's first ball. 120-4-48. R. Hancock received an ovation on his retirement.

A. E. Lanning joined H. Hancock, and H. Hancock sent Main's next ball into Chater Road for 6. Lanning cut Anderson to leg for two and 130 was telegraphed. Lanning secured another brace by a point cut, following this up with an off cut to the fence.

Main now took the ball and H. Hancock cut his first ball into Anderson's hands, and there it stuck. 136-15-18.

Edwards, the next man in, was caught at wicket by Lambe off his first stroke. 136-6-0.

Capt. Beasley followed and made the innings hit by placing Main to leg. Hongkong thus defeated Shanghai by 5 wickets. From 11.40 a.m. to 1 p.m. Hongkong compiled only 49 runs, and in the two hours of the afternoon play—the match had finished at 3 p.m.—they knocked up the additional 88 required.

THE SCORES.

Following are the scores and analyses:—

Shanghai.—First Innings 212

SHANGHAI.—SECOND INNINGS.

H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Hancock ...	18
R. N. Anderson, b. Pearce	67
W. Rodolph, st. R. Hancock b. Sharpe	13
L. Walker, c. R. Hancock b. Pearce	42
J. K. Brand, c. Turner b. Sharpe ...	14
P. Lambe, c Edwards b. Pearce..	0
A. G. Carruthers, b. Sharpe	1
D. R. McEuen, st. H. Hancock b. Sharpe	2
A. F. Wheen, c and b Hancock ...	3
T. Main run out	0
N. L. Sparke, not out	21
Extras	4
Total:	185

Hongkong.—First Innings 261

HONGKONG.—SECOND INNINGS.

R. Hancock, c Brand, b Main ...	48
T. E. Pearce, c Anderson, b Sparke	25
H. R. Makin, b Sparke	4
W. C. D. Turner, c Anderson, b Main	22
H. Hancock, c Anderson, b Sparke	19
A. E. Lanning, not out	9
W. Edwards, c Lambe, b Main ...	0
H. M. Beasley, R.A., not out	1
J. Irvine, ...	*
Cpl. J. Sharpe	*
Lt. J. M. G. Taylor, 19th Inf.,	*
Extras	9
Total for 6 wickets	137

* Did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSES

HONGKONG.—FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Irvine	18	3	56	1
H. R. Makin	13	2	35	1
Corpl. Sharpe... ...	24	4	71	7
T. E. Pearce	11	2	39	1

HONGKONG.—SECOND INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Hancock.....	25	8	43	2
T. E. Pearce	19	6	48	3
H. R. Makin	7	2	20	0
Corpl. Sharpe	16.2	2	37	4
J. Irvine	6	1	10	0
Capt Beasley	4	0	23	0

SHANGHAI.—FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Main.....	27.2	6	74	6
Anderson	16	3	51	0
Sparke...	14	2	74	2
Carruthers	23	7	40	2
McEuen	3	0	19	0

SHANGHAI.—SECOND INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Main.....	10.5	1	35	4
Carruthers	18	8	41	0
Sparke.....	12	3	23	2
Anderson.....	4	—	27	0

AN EX-INTERPORTER'S NOTES.

The resumption of the Interport Cricket match took place this morning. The weather presented a far better appearance than hitherto, and a fine, clear day with a gentle cool breeze was welcomed by players and spectators alike. The Pavilion prior to the commencement of the match was sparsely filled, but the crowd increased shortly after the match was resumed. The Shanghai men indulged in a few minutes' preliminary practice and shaped well at the nets. At 11 a.m. the Umpires went out to inspect the wicket and a minute later the bell went, with the Hongkong team taking the field. Brand and Sparke, the overnight not-outs, resumed their innings and were accorded a cheer on leaving the Pavilion. The game was resumed with Shanghai having a lead of 110 on the two innings and two wickets to fall. Hongkong took the field, a man short, Lieutenant Taylor not having turned up. R. Hancock assumed the attack, Sparke facing him and scoring a single to leg, bringing 160 on the board. Brand got a cut in the slips away for a single, off the third ball, the remainder of the over yielding no more runs. Sharpe commenced bowling at the eastern end, Brand getting a single to leg off the fourth ball. A single to Sparke followed, and the next ball was blocked. Hancock resumed and bowled a maiden over. Both batsmen were playing carefully and blocked anything that looked like a good ball. Sharpe continued and Brand succeeded in getting a full pitcher to leg for a single, off the over. Hancock resumed and again put in a maiden over. The scoring was most slow, twenty minutes' play yielding only some half a dozen runs. Mention must be made of McEuen fielding substitute for Taylor. Sharpe had a single scored off him, in his next over, by Sparke, and Hancock continued the bowling. Sparke got Hancock away for another single by a drive to mid-off and Brand followed suit with a similar stroke. Sparke got in a hot drive to the screen, Beasley was fielding but Lanning, by good backing up, o saved the boundary. Brand got a snick in the slips, scoring the first boundary of the morning and bringing the score up to 170. Hancock continued the attack and again put in a maiden over.

Sparke got Sharpe away to cover for a single and the next ball yielded a leg-bye for four. Sparke opened his shoulder for a lusty drive off Hancock and scored a single, Lanning, in the "country," fielding the ball well. Sparke got a single off Sharpe and Brand faced the bowling. The next ball, a deceptive slow, Brand spooned to leg and was well held by Turner. Score: 177-9-14. Brand had played a very careful innings and contented himself with stonewalling and keeping his wicket up. Main was the last man and Sparke opened his shoulders to Hancock, scoring a neat hit to fine leg for a boundary. Main next faced Hancock and blocked the last ball of the over. Sparke got Sharpe away to fine leg for a brace and hit the next ball to cover. In attempting a brace, Main was unfortunately run out, Sharpe fielding the return smartly and neatly knocked off the bails. The Shanghai innings terminated with the score of 185, Sparke carrying his bat out for a fine innings of 21 in which he never gave a chance. Main got another duck's egg and thus scored a pair of spectacles during the match.

HONGKONG'S SECOND INNINGS.

A short interval followed, during which Hongkong prepared themselves for the fray with the intention of scoring the necessary 137 runs to ensure a victory. The Shanghai second innings was in no way favourably comparable with their first efforts, the majority of their best batsmen having only done moderately well and playing below their form. The bad light of yesterday evening, no doubt, accounted for the failure of this majority of the batsmen, but even this extenuating circumstance would not entirely account for the breakdown of the visitors' batting. The innings of Shanghai was closed at 11.40 a.m. and the Cricket Club groundsmen proceeded to roll the wicket. At 11.50 a.m. the bell went and the Umpires again went out to inspect the pitch which was found in order.

"BUCK UP, SHANGHAI!"

The Shanghai team took the field amidst cries of "Buck up, Shanghai!" and were followed by Hongkong's first wicket pair, Messrs. R. Hancock and T. E. Pearce. Main commenced the attack for Shanghai, Pearce taking first knock. Pearce blocked three balls and then scored a boundary for a hit to mid-off. The next ball was blocked and then Pearce with a pretty cut got a single off the best ball of the over, Lambe fielding well. Carruthers opened up the bowling at the western end and Pearce got him to square leg for a boundary. The remainder of the over Pearce carefully played back to the bowler. Main continued and Hancock, after blocking a couple, hit out fiercely and drove the ball to long-off for four. Good fielding by Rodolph at cover point prevented any further scoring off this over. The telegraph now showed 10 on the board after 10 minutes' play, and the cricket so far was bright and exhilirating. Carruthers resumed and bowled a maiden over, Pearce blocking every ball. Main continued and putting in some very good balls, the over was unproductive of runs. Carruthers resumed the attack and Pearce treated his over with respect—another maiden. A drive by Hancock to the screen yielded a single, off Main, and Pearce negotiated a single for a hit to cover. Rodolph was putting in some good fielding at cover and came in for applause for some good saves. Pearce next got Carruthers away for a boundary to fine leg, and treated the remainde of the over carefully. Main continued the bowling, and put in a maiden over. The batsmen had for a quarter of an hour played careful cricket and were not indulging in any liberties with the bowling. Carruthers put in another maiden and Main again took up the bowling, and Hancock with a drive to long-off raised the score to 20 after half an hour's play. Hancock next got Carruthers away for four by a pretty cut and a brace for a leg bye, followed. Main next took up the bowling and Hancock with a pretty half volley to leg for four causing 30 to be signalled on the telegraph board. Off Carruthers' next over Pearce got the last ball away for a drive to mid-on, McEuen fielding well. A change was now made in the bowling, Sparke going on in place of Main at the eastern end. Pearce got Sparke away for a cut past point which yielded a boundary. A hit to fine leg added another single, Ollerdessen saving a boundary by smart fielding. Carruthers put in a maiden over during which Pearce made a feeble stroke, giving Anderson a difficult chance which was not accepted. Sparke resumed the bowling and put on a maiden. Pearce next got Carruthers away to mid-on for a boundary, and 40 was hoisted on the telegraph board. A single to Pearce for a hit to mid-on followed which terminated the over. A brace for a leg-bye was all the addition to the score off Sparke's next over. Carruthers resumed, a leg-bye increasing the score during this over. Sparke continued and Hancock got him away to leg for a single. The next ball Pearce spooned up in the air and Anderson, at mid-on, safely held the catch. Score: 46-1-25. Pearce had played a fair innings, but appeared over-anxious to swell his score. He made some nice strokes with plenty of power behind them, and his addition to the score was a useful contribution. Makin was the next man in and played the remainder of the over back to the bowler. Hancock next with a drive to long-on got a single and Makin on crossing over contented himself with blocking the remainder of the over. Sparke got in a maiden over, the last ball of the over just missing bails. Carruthers again opposed Makin, and put on a maiden over. The bell then went for the Luncheon interval, the board showing 46 on the board for 1 wicket, with Hancock and Makin both not out.

At 1.55 p.m., Hancock and Makin resumed the innings, Hancock facing Sparke. A snick in the slips yielded a boundary to Hancock and saw 50 raised on the board. Carruthers resumed the bowling at the western end and Makin by a hit to fine leg got him away for three, off the last ball of the over. Sparke resumed the bowling and sent down a maiden. Carruthers continued and also put in a maiden. The batsmen appeared to be playing themselves in and the scoring was very slow. The pitch too was crumbling somewhat and made the ball rise dangerously. Sparke resumed the attack and the over was productive of a single, to Hancock. Carruthers in his next over was punished by Hancock for two successive boundaries, the latter one being misfielded by Lambe. Sparke, on resuming the bowling, clean bowled Makin with a ball that broke in from the off. Score: 64-1-4. The retiring batsman had played a stonewalling game, keeping his wicket up evidently being his only determination. Turner was the next man in and cut a ball hard into the slips which, Lambe brilliantly fielded amidst applause. A hit to cover by Turner opened his account for a single. Turner next got Carruthers away for a snick to leg for 4, followed by a hit to cover which yielded three and brought 70 on the telegraph board. Wheen in fielding a ball from Carruthers hurt his hand rather badly and was obliged to take off the gloves and pads. The accident was unfortunate and Lambe was requisitioned into the wicket-keeper's position, Wheen going third man in the slips. Sparke resumed the bowling and Irvine got him away for a single to mid-on. Hancock next hit a ball hard to square leg, Ollerdessen by a piece of brilliant fielding saving the boundary. Carruthers continued at the western end, sending down a maiden. Turner got Sparke away by a glance to leg, for a boundary, and 80 was hoisted in the board. Hancock next got Carruthers away for four by a pretty cut and played back the remainder of the over. Turner by a hot drive to long off scored 4 off Sparke. A change was now made in the bowling, Anderson relieving Carruthers at the western end. Hancock with a pretty cut to mid-on got Anderson away for a boundary, and 90 was hoisted on the board. Hancock next got a single and Turner with a drive to square leg followed suit, McEuen saving the boundary by good fielding. Main relieved Sparke at the end and Turner getting a full pitcher to leg hit a boundary. Main next sent in a very fast ball on the off stump which Turner snicked and Anderson by jumping up to it safely held a pretty catch. Score: 98-3-22. Turner had played a good innings, but appeared uncomfortable. A useful stand was however made for the third wicket. H. Hancock was the next man in and R. Hancock slogged Anderson to mid-off for a boundary; adding a brace off the next ball. The century was hoisted amidst loud applause and Hongkong wanted 37 runs to win. H. Hancock next faced Main, his first ball yielding a leg-bye. H. Hancock opened his account with a brace to mid off followed by a four to mid on and the board showed 110. A hit to square leg by H. Hancock followed, and yielded a single, Ollerdessen cleverly saving the boundary. Anderson next faced H. Hancock who hit a lofty catch in the air which Walker, the Shanghai skipper, held and dropped,—a life to H. Hancock. A hot drive to the screen, by H. Hancock followed and the telegraph registered 120. Main resumed the bowling and with a fast ball, wide off the off stump, R. Hancock, snipped a ball into the hands of Brand at second slips. Score: 120-4-48. R. Hancock played the game of the day. Cool, calm and collected he hit with judgment and kept his wicket up since 11.45 a.m. till 2.50 p.m. minus the adjournment for lunch. A. H. Lanning was the next man in. H. Hancock came in for a lot of applause on hitting Main clean out into Chater Road for 6. Lanning got Anderson away for a brace to square leg and 130 runs were registered on the board. A brace to cover point by Lanning brought the score and excitement prevailed in the Pavilion as only 5 runs were wanted to win. Lanning hit Anderson to mid-off for 4 and the scores were level. H. Hancock faced Main, to make the winning hit, blocked the first ball, and cut the second ball into the hands of Anderson at point. Score: 136-5-19. Hancock played a slogging innings and from a spectacular point of view was successful. Edwards followed on, and Main putting on an extra fast one, got Edwards caught at the wicket off a snick. Score: 136-6-19. Main had now accomplished the feat of getting 2 wickets with 2 balls, and came in for cheers. Beasley followed and blocked the first ball, and hit the next one to square leg for a single, thereby getting the winning hit amidst tumultuous applause. Hongkong thus won the match by 5 wickets after a most enjoyable game.

Great credit is due to Mr. A. R. Lowe, the hon. secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club, for his admirable arrangements in connection with the game, which were conducive to the comfort of all who were present.

DEPARTURE FROM SHANGHAI.

In reporting the depaiture of the Shanghai team, from the Northern port, the *Shanghai Times*, of 12th inst., says:—A large gathering of friends and supporters assembled at the P. and O. jetty last night to bid *bon voyage* and to wish good luck to the team that is to represent us in the forthcoming Cricket contest at Hongkong. The *Alexandra* which conveyed the team to Woosung, where they joined the *Arcadia* left the jetty about 9.30.

The team cannot in any sense of the word be termed representative when such players as Captain Barrett, our foremost batsman, and V. H. Lanning, our best all-round player and premier bowler, were unable through more pressing calls to be included in the Eleven; but we have sent away weaker teams before, and the present combination, given a little luck, should do justice to our Model Settlement. L. Walker, the Captain, knows the game thoroughly and plays it thoroughly, and he will get out of his men all they are capable of giving. He is supported by A. G. H. Carruthers, C. R. S. Cooper, H. B. Ollerdessen, A. F. Wheen, all old Interporters, and the lack of experience of some of the younger players will be made up for by their keenness.

The team is undoubtedly one with strong attack, and includes several bowlers of no mean ability, whilst every member of the Eleven except Wheen is capable of taking wickets. Cooper, Main and Sparke should be dangerous on a fast wicket, whilst Carruthers and Anderson will make the ball play lively antics should the ground suit them. It is unusual to include in any Eleven three bowlers of so much similarity in style as Main, Sparke and Cooper, but the selection committee in choosing the latter evidently had not forgotten his reputation as a "Demon" bowler when he figured for the South. He has certainly regained so me of his old form this season.

As a batting side, the team is not as strong as it might be desired. Rodolph, Ollerdessen, Carruthers and Anderson are forcing batsmen to be rel

R. McEuen, Wheen and Sparke are plodding bats, and are useful in stopping a 'rot' should such a catastrophe set in. Wheen is to be depended upon behind the wickets, and Lambe has a safe pair of hands should he be called upon to don the gloves.

Quite a feature in the Eleven is the age of some of the players, five of whom do not average over 22 years, whilst the average age of the whole team cannot be much above 27.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

SHANGHAI VICTORIOUS.

The Interport Tennis match took place last Tuesday evening after the conclusion of the cricket match. Hongkong was represented by Captain Beasley and Lieut. Whyte, R.G.A., and Shanghai by Messrs. De Voss and Carruthers. The first set was won by Shanghai, the score being 6-4. The next went to Hongkong after a vantage game, the score being 7-5. Shanghai won the third set rather easily by scoring six games to one. Hongkong got all square on the fourth set, and won a good set by 10 games to eight.

The fifth and deciding set was played in a poor light and the Shanghai representatives won the set and rubber by scoring 6 games to Hongkong's 3.

The Interport Single Tennis Championship was competed for this afternoon (20th inst.) at 3 p.m., H. Hancock represented Hongkong and Mr. De Voss Shanghai. The first set went to De Voss with a score of 6-3. Neither player had settled down, and the returns were a bit wild at times. The second set also went to Shanghai after a ding-dong battle, both players being repeatedly applauded for good strokes. De Voss was very clever with his hard drives and volleys, Hancock excelling in his placing on the lines. A hard set went to De Voss with the score of 7-5. H. Hancock bucked up considerably in the third set and by skillful placing combined with a good strong service won the third set with the score in his favour 6-3. The fourth set De Voss livened to and putting in some good work won the set and rubber. Score: 6-3.

Shanghai, therefore won the Singles Championship by 3 sets to 1, De Voss winning 22 games to Hancock's 17.

There was a large attendance present and the accommodation arrangements were admirable. The Band of the Baluchis discoursed sweet music which was appreciated.

SHANGHAI CRICKETERS.

DEPARTURE FOR SHANGHAI.

By the *Empress of Japan* last Thursday afternoon our Shanghai visitors, representatives of the Cricket team, left for the Northern port amid the heartiest good wishes from Hongkong. There were a large number of residents to see the Shanghai cricketers off, including the president of the Hongkong Cricket Club, Mr. Frank Maitland; the honorary secretary, Mr. A. R. Lowe; the captain of the Hongkong Eleven, Mr. Harry Hancock, and most of the members representing the home team. The Captain of the Shanghai Eleven, Mr. L. Walker, is staying behind in Hongkong for two or three days more.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

NEW PREMISES AT SHANGHAI.

The local branch of the International Banking Corporation will on Monday move into their new premises, adjacent to the Russo-Chinese Bank in Kiukiang Road, says the *N. C. D. News* 14th inst. The new building, which is rapidly approaching completion, was designed by Messrs. Smedley, Denham and Rose, and erected by the Shanghai Building Co. Operations were begun in April 1906, and two months' delay arose from the necessity of removing the foundations of Messrs. Dent's old hong. The building consists of a ground floor, basement, and four upper floors. On the ground floor are the Bank's offices, and the upper storeys will be let, as offices to the Hamburg-America Line and other tenants. The bank vaults, strong rooms, and heating apparatus are in the basement. The main entrance is in Kiukiang Road. A Van Kannel patent revolving door opens into the main banking hall, which is eighty feet long and thirty-five feet wide. The walls of this hall are panelled to a height of six feet in teak. A handsome teak counter, surmounted by an artistic lacquered bronze grille, both of which were made by the Arts and Crafts Furnishing Co., separates the staff from the public. Sliding doors, at intervals, round the counter, enable business to be dispatched more easily, and at the same time prevent theft if any of the assistants are called away from their desks. The public portion of the flooring is tiled; the ceiling is of plaster, panelled, and supported by reinforced concrete columns, finished in artificial marble. All the joinery work, both in the hall and in the private offices, is of teak, dull polished. The manager's and accountant's offices are on the East side of the building, and a private door on that side is provided for the use of the staff. The banking hall is lighted by patent, upward deflected arc lamps, and an incandescent gas installation is also put in. There are handsome steam radiators throughout the bank, put in by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, and fed from a boiler in the basement. The lavatories are at the rear of the premises, on the East side, the West of the building being devoted to the offices of the compradore, for whose staff there is also a private entrance. The basement can be reached either by stairs, or an inclined approach at the rear intended to facilitate the handling of specie. Here there are the "specie court," storerooms, boiler room, and two strong rooms. The latter have walls of concrete two feet thick reinforced by twisted steel grilles. Entrance to the outer strong room can only be obtained by one of two Milner doors, each of which have three locks. One door is known as the "emergency" door, and the manager alone possesses the keys of it, so as to be able to obtain admission in the event of the other keys being mislaid. The inner strong room is protected by a heavy steel grille. All the windows on the ground floor are protected by iron bars, and the teak door, leading from room to room, will open either way and are fitted with bronze grip handles. The upper floors will be completed in January, and they are also finished in the best style.

THE CHINESE BABU.

The following is the official report furnished by a station-master on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, of a fatal accident that occurred on October 8.

(1) The death named—was smashed by the engine on 3/10/07.
(2) Has two sons—and—.
(3) The death without ticket.
(4) The death's fault.
(5) The death no relative see.
(6) The death is deaf and blind now cannot say what was.

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE CONCERT.

The Grand Concert given under the auspices of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, E.C., in aid of the Masonic Benevolence Fund and Corporation, came off last Tuesday night in the City Hall and was an immense success. The Hall had been decorated with a number of gilt shields bearing Masonic emblems and quotations on the virtues of charity, mercy, etc. and a number of the leading local Masons acted as ushers for the evening. By 9 p.m. the Hall was well filled and prior to the curtain going up there was not a vacant seat. H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard with Lady Lugard occupied the gubernational box with a party of friends and arrived before the commencement. On the curtain raising, a pretty scene in the way of a drawing room was disclosed with all the artists of the evening assembled in front and Mrs. Cochrane at the piano. The National Anthem was sung, the audience standing. The performers then left the stage, and after a brief interval Mr. Geo. P. Lammert advanced to the footlights and pleasingly rendered the "Four Leaf Clover." Mr. Lammert was in good voice and came in for a lot of applause. Miss Ella Rome who was down for an Irish jig (by special request) next appeared dressed as a pretty Irish Colleen and took the house by storm with her splendid dancing. Loud demands for an encore were cheerfully and similingly complied with. Mrs. Belilios next rendered "Lilia" in her usual pleasing manner and kindly appeared again to the inevitable encore. A piano solo "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 7" by Liszt followed, Mrs. Cochrane holding the audience spell-bound by her splendid rendering of this difficult piece. Her touch and technique were alike admirable, and the applause was deafening at the conclusion of this excellent performance. Demands for an encore were so loud and persistent that Mrs. Cochrane again obliged and the audience like Oliver Twist still wanted more. Mr. Frank Austin pleasingly rendered "Up in the Saddle" his baritone voice being heard to advantage. Mrs. A. G. Gordon received an ovation after her rendering of "Life," her beautiful contralto voice being very pure, with the middle register most effective. Demands for an encore were made and Mrs. Gordon again obliged with "Because." The concluding item of the first half of the programme revealed four bachelors gathered round a festive board. Jokes and songs followed with a number of topical allusions to the Shanghai cricketers which were received with shouts of laughter and appreciation. A feature of this "skit" was the introduction of a "serenade" to Mr. Geo. Grimble who had to come down from the Dress Circle and contribute his quota to the "Bachelor's Interlude."

After a 10 minutes' interval, Lieutenant Fraser, R.A.M.C., accompanied by his piper, Mr R. Munro, appeared on the stage, in regulation Highland costume and cleverly rendered a Sword Dance. Loud applause greeted his effort and he had to respond to an encore. Mrs. Frank Maitland was very successful in her rendering of "Angels guard thee," her clear soprano being very effective. An encore was demanded and generously given. Dr Belilios next entertained the audience to a few tricks in slight of hand. His feats were remarkably clever and neat and the audience enjoyed this item greatly.

A bass solo by Mr. F. Grove followed, Mr. Grove spiritedly rendering the "Smithy Song" from "Philemon et Baucis." Mr. Grove had to respond to the insistent demands of the audience and his next song, "King Charles," was done ample justice to by his powerful voice. Mr. A. S. Cobden was very amusing with his song, "The girl who didn't know his patter" being very clever. Mr. H. B. Gegg rendered "Whistling Coon which was well accepted." The singing of the National Anthem by the Company terminated a most successful concert and a very pleasant evening. Sufficient praise cannot be accorded to the accompanists, Mesdames Cochrane and Grove, Miss Ella Rowe and Messrs. E. J. Chapman, J. Chalmers and Mr. "George" Grimble, who were, one and all, greatly instrumental in making the evening the success it was.

HARBOUR EXHIBITION.

HUMOROUS DISPLAY BY A LUNATIC.

No funny story is intended in the following statement, which is absolutely according to fact. Chan Wa, a waterfront coolie, decided it was time to leave this terrestrial sphere last Tuesday. With a bold and gallant swagger he marched up to the pier outside Salt Fish Lane, at West Point, and, despite the odoriferous character of the water, he took the plunge. Whether he would have gained a prize at the V.R.C. sports is a question, seeing that he fell on the small of his back and acknowledged afterwards that he felt very sore. However, bravely he attempted to drown himself and determinedly went under the water twice. Unfortunately, several sampan men and women, who were expecting rewards, including Belilios "saucers," observed the movement of this extraordinary gentleman. When he came puffing up to the surface for the second time, a big, strong man grabbed a boat-hook and made a lunge, which missed. He tried again and lost his equilibrium. He shouted for assistance, and in rescuing him, the boat people forgot about the man who was attempting to get to the other end of the harbour, by pretending he was going to commit suicide. The first man was hauled aboard by his queue, and he objected strenuously to being treated so roughly. The second man, meanwhile, had been doing a performance on his own account in trying diving feats below the sampan. It was apparent that the coolie must either be out of his mind, or playing a joke on the sampan folk. A number of sampans and several launches made a cordon around him, and the next time he appeared a big boat-hook caught him on the hinder part of his breeches, and he was lugged aboard the sampan. The language between the attempted suicide and his rescuer was ordinate, strong and lurid. By this time the police came on the scene, and the gentleman, who had been disporting himself in the waters of the Colony, was relegated, by Inspector Collett, to the Lunatic Asylum.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

GUNLAYERS' CLASS

Tuesday, the 26th, Wednesday, the 27th, Friday, the 29th, 5.30 p.m.

Only men selected by Officers Commanding units to attend. It is most important that all men selected should attend at least six consecutive parades.

At the end of the course the class will be tested by the Instructor in Gunnery R. A. and all who qualify will be entitled to wear layers' badges.

STRUCK OFF.

Sapper H. W. Lochead is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from this date.

GYMNASTIC CLASS.

A gymnastic class will be formed at once. All members of the Corps wishing to join are requested to attend at Volunteer Headquarters on Tuesday, 26th, at 8.30 p.m.

THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

The Emperor of Korea has issued an Imperial Rescript for the guidance of the Korean people in their attitude towards Japan. The Rescript reads in substance as follows:—

"The recent visit to Korea of the Japanese Crown Prince is the happiest event in the history of Korea. It has swept away the hostile feelings of the Korean people against Japan, as was shown by the enthusiastic welcome recently accorded by them to the distinguished visitor. The friendly relations now existing between the Imperial Houses of Japan and Korea will increase in cordiality, and the friendly ties between the two countries will be further strengthened as time goes on. We are deeply impressed by the sincerity shown on the part of the Japanese Imperial House, with which We shall in future associate more closely than before, and We pledge ourselves to promote the welfare of the people of Korea. You, the people, are therefore hereby given to understand that these Our words are true, and you are advised to put complete confidence in them and observe this principle for ever unchanged."

Three Japanese and two Korean police, belonging to Syu-uon, Kyong-geui province, who were patrolling in a village on the 1st instant, were suddenly attacked by a body of about 200 insurgents. After fighting which lasted for some hours, all the policemen, with the exception of one of the Koreans, were murdered.

On Sunday a post carrier was fired at by insurgents, who poured a volley upon him while he was on his way from Chung-chyon to Seoul. The soldiers who were escorting the mail succeeded in driving away the insurgents and the mails were saved.

THE SECOND MATE.

The Second Mate of the China Coast and the Malaysian Seas is a personality apart. His class is separate and distinctive. He spends his time about equally between float and ashore. But although he generally sails as Second Mate, it does not follow that such is his certificated rank. More often than not, he holds a Chief Mate's ticket; sometimes he carries a Master Mariner's or even an Extra Master's. His type smacks of the old school of deck officers who got their training on a sailer. They can speak of adventurous voyagings in many seas and of remote ports unbeknown to modern steamship trade; and, in a manner, they entertain a feeling somewhat akin to disdain for their younger brethren of the Cloth, whose early practical experience has been gained on a training ship and who yet surpass them in the race of life and leave them far behind. But on the whole it is not a rancorous bitterness with which the old Second Mate views the advance of his juniors, for sailors are nothing if not generous, in their hearts as well as in their pockets—when these are flush. Of course, there are exceptions. The Master who has "lost his ship" or the Mate who has had his ticket dealt with is more often than not a soured and embittered man with a standing grudge against the Board of Trade and all that pertaineth thereto and a dead-set on Royal Navy Captains and Marine Courts of Inquiry in general.

Almost necessarily, the Second Mate is a rolling stone. All the way from Bombay to Hakodate, he flits between port and port. There it not a place on the intervening coast in which he cannot claim acquaintances or friends; he can hardly enter a single roadstead without recognising some ship or other on which he has at one time sailed; there is never a hotel on the sea board whose proprietor he does not know by name—not to mention the quality of the liquor he keeps in stock.

Anyone who has had any experience of seaport or even fishing village life in England cannot fail to remember how strikingly numerous are the old "Sea Captains" with whom one meets. They are as ubiquitous as "Colonels" in the United States. Every old mariner who has sailed abroad as a mate is accorded the courtesy title of "Captain," whether he has served on a 50 ton schooner or a 2,000 ton steamship. And so it is amongst the old school of Second Mates in the East. Every one of them, it might safely be said, has been in command of a craft of some kind or another once in a while, and such a command is generally graced by the bestowal of the courtesy title of "Captain," whether the commander be or be not a Master Mariner. And it is an accepted axiom that "Once a Captain, always a Captain." Needless to say, the bestowal of this courtesy title applies only on shore. Afloat, there is only one Captain, and he is absolute, but by the same token, I have sailed out of Singapore on a coaster on which every deck officer down to the Third Mate was a Master Mariner. The custom of thus bestowing the title of "Captain" where it is not rightfully due is harmless and not unpleasant from the human point of view, but it must be confessed that it sometimes leaves the shoregoing mind in perplexity.

In contemplating the ranks of the Second Mates' Corps, one cannot help being impressed by its pathetic aspect. Here is a Master Mariner whose ticket has been suspended on account of the stranding of his ship. Of course, as you will say, he has had his ticket restored. Yes, but in the underwriters' books a black mark stands against his name, and it is an improbability that any owner will offer him another command. And so he drifts into the roving ranks of the Second Mates. Here is another type: a grey-haired man, quarter of a century on the Coast, yet unable to boast possession of a Master's certificate; not, perhaps, through want of seamanship and ability, but from lack of opportunity or of thrift, from ill luck or what not cause—who shall say? And so he, a disappointed man, with no hope now of attaining to the height of that honest ambition with which as a lad he went to sea, is absorbed into the ranks of the Second Mates. One more instance—unhappily, all too common,—is that of the vigorous mariner of 35, who while forging steadily ahead, with his Master's certificate well in view, suddenly discovers that colour blindness has come upon him, and is afraid to face the Examiners for the higher test, lest his visual deficiency be revealed and the ticket he already holds be wrested from him. How many of this class sail as Second Mates? I wonder.

But it must not be thought for a moment that the aspect indicated is one which seriously besets the breasts of the Second Mates. They are not a prosaic class so far as mundane affairs are concerned, though they may even scale Parnassus heights in lovely contemplation of the starry firmament, as they pace the bridge by night. On the whole, they are a jolly set of men, citizens of the world, able to fetch themselves out of a tight corner if need be; and above all, their suave influence more than anything else serves as a connecting link between those two contending forces—"Above" and "Below;" in other words, the Deck Officers and the Engineers—who without the aid of the seconds would be just about as intermixable as the liquids each represents, namely, water and oil.

—ERIC in *Singapore Free Press*.

A FLYING VISIT TO PORT ARTHUR.

AN AMERICAN LADY JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSIONS.

The following article appears in the *Korea Daily News* from the pen of Miss M. M. Norton, who recently passed through Kobe from Manila to Europe, *viâ* Siberia:—

"The activity of the Japanese; their indomitable energy in getting to rights a line of railroads reaching from Fusan to Port Arthur; that was what most impressed me; for it was the conquering spirit carried into peace. The easing of the grade of the Korean railways and the making of bridges; in the mountain fastnesses of Manchuria, and on its wide plains, there was always the ceaseless urging on to improvement. Policed every portion of the way to Port Arthur, the traveller feels safe in their hands, even round the dizzy curves of the Great Divides.

"The double tracking of the South Manchurian Railway, the work of President Goto, is going on apace, and a fleet of ships are bringing railway plant from America. At the beginning of November a printing plant from Tokyo opens in Dalny, backed up with a huge capital from Japan; and the brick works, which turn out one million per week, and the building of the new bridges, shows what construction is in mind. A stone quarry near Dalny is actively in occupation, and has a trolley running to it. Handsome European residences are going up on every side, and surmount the heights of Port Arthur and Dalny. The streets leave much to be desired, but the soil is refractory, and it takes, as we know, a mint of money and labour equal to it; especially as these towns were built with the colossal ideas of Russia and with her proportionate generosity. The hotel in Dalny is owned by the South Manchurian Railway and is perfectly comfortable and European in every way, with the exception of getting people off to catch their trains.

"The bridge at Dalny is, for this part of the world, a marvel of beauty. Its architectural finish and design are most original and exquisite, and to ride over it at night reminds one of Paris more than anything in the East; for it is lit by huge electric globes in groups of five which scatter the darkness into light for an immense distance. This portion of Japanese Dalny is worthy of Russia.

Port Arthur is a veritable beehive. Military, naval and civil work is being rushed along in a manner that is strongly suggesting doing. One feels nervous, for the war cloud does not seem to have exactly lifted. We picked autumn flowers in the garden of General Stoessel, and we felt something of the agony he must have gone through. We found 203 Metre Hill a landmark of death and glory, and sad thoughts came to us as we stood for an hour on its immortal heights; for few places on earth throb with greater tragedy than this. "Russia has no need to be ashamed of Port Arthur," said a Japanese to me as we returned. He said it very quietly, and he meant it.

"We found travelling over the Manchurian mountains in a box car a little too heroic to suit us, yet it was not without its charm; the sturdy charm of hardship, together with life-giving air, enough to build up any race; and beauty enough to uplift any soul.

"We were the guests on our return of the engineer of the road, and learned much from him as to what Japan was going to do in the future. The distance is to be shortened within two years and the gauge widened. As we sped along we saw old China working in the field; wars had waged, but she had forgotten them. After all, we thought, as we saw the loads of the harvest coming in, hers is the saner mind; she holds to the earth. Wonderful impassive China, cold with the calm of thousands of years; and wonderful, energetic, restless Japan. We wondered which of the two would eventually survive.

"It was a flying trip that I shall never forget. The impressions I received will remain with me for ever."

A CORNER IN GINSENG.

THE LEH TAK CHONG COMPANY v. THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT.

The hearing of this case was recently concluded before the Korean High Court, which consisted of a Korean Judge, a Korean Assistant Judge and a Japanese Assessor.

The Consuls-General for Great Britain, France and China were present during the hearing of the case.

Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffé of Shanghai appeared for the plaintiff Company.

It will be remembered that this was an action brought by a Shanghai Company for Yen 165,000 which represented a ten per cent. penalty on the full contract price of 80,400 catties of ginseng which defendants agreed to supply, but subsequently sold to a Japanese firm.

Further evidence was given on September 23 and 27 and October 5. It was stated that a British Company tendered for the purchase of the ginseng on July 28, through the British Consul at Seoul. At that time the ginseng which the British firm desired to purchase was in the godowns and belonged to the Korean Government. The tender was for Yen 1,40,000. Notwithstanding this tender the ginseng was sold to a Japanese Company without any notice being given to the British tenderers. The ginseng was bought by the Japanese in the month of September, although the British Company filed their tender on July 28, which tender was accepted.

The Court declined to admit the claim of the Leh Tak Chong Company and rendered a decision to this effect on October 7.

The plaintiffs are now awaiting the publication of a Decree by the Emperor of Japan which will apply the Japanese Civil Code to Korea and then they will, we understand, file an appeal against the decision of the Court at Seoul.

THE CASE OF PRINCE MIN.

The appeal filed by the Korean Colonel, Hyen Hung-taik, against the finding of the Japanese Consular Court at Shanghai in the case of Hyen Hung-taik *v.* Prince Min—a claim for Tls. 50,000 as value of a quantity of ginseng said to have been delivered to the prince seventeen years ago—was dismissed by the High Court in Nagasaki because plaintiff waited too long before claiming damages, the contract made being seventeen years ago and the claim on it was brought out of date.

WE understand that the result of the working of the Japan Sugar Refining Company for the half-year just closed continues to be satisfactory, and the company is in a position to pay a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. Mr Sakawa, President of the Company, however, thinks it advisable to increase the reserve, and be content with a smaller dividend, as the company has a considerable amount of debentures still standing. The President has accordingly recommended the Board of Directors to pay a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., placing the surplus so made available to the reserve.—*Japan Chronicle*.

"JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS."

THE POSITION OF WOMAN.

The following very interesting criticism of an article recently appearing in the columns of the *Japan Chronicle* is made by the *Japan Herald* of the 4th instant:—

"An English Journalist" writes in the *Japan Chronicle* on what he considers Japan's greatest weakness, namely, her treatment of women. The writer is a newcomer to this country, and while he has certainly touched on a weak spot, his method of approaching it, and the particular part on which he lays emphasis, betrays the usual faults of those who criticise the manners and customs of foreign countries entirely from the point of view of the manners and customs of their own country. Further, the common tendency to use ideals instead of facts for purposes of comparison is not absent. For instance, the English journalist commences with a rather poetic appeal to the scene before him, in which he finds only one black spot—a woman with her baby on her back working in the paddy-fields. Of course the suggestion is that woman is a beast of burden in Japan as compared with her position in Western countries, but the comparison is not a true one. Women field workers are common in Western countries, and if the factories of the world were laid open to the public gaze it would be found that field-work, carried on among more or less healthy surroundings, is not more laborious than work in factories. All over the world women work in factories, and no one would dream of charging Japan with ill-treating her women because she follows the same practice. It is unfair to take one class in one country and compare it with another class in another country; yet this is precisely what the English journalist does. Again, in criticising the marriage customs of Japan he uses the same unfair method. He objects to the marriage by arrangement and implies that it is a Japanese or, at most, an Asiatic custom. Japanese, however, are not so ignorant of Western customs as he seems to suppose, and will not be inclined to place much faith in a writer who takes such one-sided views. A Japanese critic would probably refer the English journalist to the marriage customs of France and Germany, and might add that the marriage by arrangement was not unknown in the 'best circle' in England, that is the best educated and presumably most intellectual circles. Why, then, he would ask, should the foreigner—for the Japanese who has not been abroad is not prepared to distinguish between the marriage customs of different Western nations much less between those of different classes of one nation,—why should the foreigner object to a custom in Japan which is so successful in Western countries? Why should the formula 'A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly,' etc., still be used if Western marriages are all made in heaven? The suppression of these facts would greatly injure his belief in the good faith of the critic. He might even go further and question whether the marriages preceded by courtship are in the end and on the average happier than those made by arrangement. All the little adornments, flatteries, etc., that are included in courtship can, he might claim, give only a faint idea of real character, since if so actions for breach of promise would never be brought and the first year of marriage would not be regarded as a critical period. Further, he might protest that a casual meeting between a young couple, the attraction of a pretty face or a handsome figure, or even an interest in the same subjects are not a guarantee as to future happiness. All these things the Westerner has to acknowledge. He has to acknowledge that marriage by arrangement is as common in the West as in Japan; that courtship or the independent action of the parties concerned is no guarantee of future happiness; and that marriage, even amongst the most cultured, depends more upon mutual forbearance than on community of tastes or intellectual companionship. The English journalist cites the case of the daughter of a shopkeeper who has been well educated, speaks English fluently and reads Shakespeare. He was horrified to learn that she was affianced to a man who earned twenty yen a month by hawking curios on the ships in the harbour, although this seems as honourable a business as numerous others that could be mentioned. It is possible to be intellectual and sell curios, and there are many young wives in the West whose annotated Shakespeare remains undisturbed on the bookshelf while she is absorbed in the more important duties of motherhood. The English journalist seems to object to the wife's first duties being those of motherhood, and, of course, he is perfectly at liberty to take this attitude. But he is hardly honest in implying that the question is not one of debate in the West, and that it is only in the East that such opinions prevail. Further, he expresses surprise that marriages by arrangement should prevail not only among the lower and middle classes, but also among the upper. But a little knowledge of sociology would have told him that in Japan, as in the West, it is precisely among the upper classes that such marriages by arrangement are most prevalent, while in Japan, as in the West, the greatest freedom is among the women of the lower class. Woman's position in Japan, we are prepared to admit, is not a high one, as shown by the fact that the law does not recognise her rights as equal to those of man; but it is not by reason of the points touched on by the English journalist."

BICYCLES IN PEKING.

MODERN INNOVATIONS DESECRATING THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

China is indeed moving, and the old reverence for time-honoured institutions is evidently wearing off in this back of the world empire as in the more up-to-date West. So says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. As everyone knows who has been to Peking, the Forbidden City is semi-sacred as the immediate precincts of the Palace, and to ride or even walk through it is a privilege for which there has to be some definite justification. The privilege of riding on horseback or in a sedan chair is specially accorded to officials whom the Emperor or Empress Dowager may seek to honour, and the idea of usurping these privileges and setting at defiance the privacy which had origin no doubt in extreme nervousness on the part of the Manchus, has never, so far as our contemporary knows, been entertained until lately. That it has been so of recent date is apparent from the fact that a notification is now appearing in the Imperial City prohibiting any persons to walk about in the Forbidden City, or "ride on bicycles or horseback there," and censuring the officials responsible for the preservation of good order for having permitted great laxity in this matter. This will come as news to many, and is an interesting indication of the change taking place in China, and the greater liberty of public thought and action. Our Tientsin contemporary adds that it has turned up old records and has failed to find any reference in past years to any such breach of Peking etiquette, and it is therefore believed that this is the first time that any such notice has been issued.

NEW RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

IMPROVED CONNECTIONS WITH VLADIVOSTOK.

In a report forwarded to the Tokio Government, the Japanese Consul at Vladivostok states that the Russian Government has renewed its activity in developing the facilities for communication in the Far East. The regular steamship service opened by the Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company, between Vladivostok and Tsuruga and Vladivostok and Shanghai, has been taken over by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers, and the East Asiatic Steamship Company has decided to open a service between Vladivostok and Kobe, Yokohama and Nagasaki and Hankow. The new service is to be opened shortly by the steamer *Baliko*.

The Japanese Consul has learned from a Russian authority that the Volunteer Fleet steamers will in future be principally used for the Siberian Railway, while the East Asiatic steamers will be employed as cargo-carriers between Vladivostok and Japan or China.

CHINESE POSTAL AFFAIRS.

It is unfortunate that the earlier telegraphic accounts should have misrepresented the action of the Chinese authorities in reminding the foreign Post Offices in Tientsin of their obligation to send all mail matter for dispatch by rail through the Chinese Imperial Post Office. For what at first appeared an unnecessary step in the light of existing conditions has long since resolved itself into a perfectly justifiable insistence upon the recognised prerogatives of this Post Office. In April 1905 a convention was drawn up prescribing the terms upon which the mails of the Imperial Post Office were to be carried by railway companies in China. Article I of this document stipulated that "The Imperial Post Office alone can send mails by trains. Any other mail matter brought in by Native or Foreign Agencies or Post Offices, official or private, are to be refused by the railway company." The only exception provided for is in the case of Military Mails which the Imperial Railways of North China are bound under contract to carry. All other mail matter the respective foreign Post Offices, it was agreed, would hand over to the Imperial Post Office and would pay for its carriage at international transit rates. Not long ago, however, it came to the notice of the Postal authorities that the convention was being broken by Japanese Post Offices in Tientsin and Manchuria, and it was found necessary to re-affirm the conditions upon which foreign Post Offices had agreed to operate in China. It suited certain interests to represent this action as directed against the existence of the postal privileges in general of foreign countries in China; but it was speedily made manifest that only one foreign Post Office was affected.

"The friction between the Japanese Post Office operating on Chinese soil and the Chinese authorities does not begin and end with the question of the payment of transit rates on mail matter from Tientsin, and the fact that it has been found necessary to effect a temporary compromise on this point indicates that behind it lie more serious issues, which are held to require formal negotiation between the two governments for their permanent settlement. By an arrangement recently concluded by the Japanese charge d'affaires and the Waiwupu it is agreed that Japanese mail matter between Peking and Mukden shall be sent through the Imperial Post Office, while mails between Peking and Newchwang may be consigned direct to the railway company, Japan, however, undertakes to negotiate a new postal convention at an early date, and recognizes the tentative nature of the present compromise. Behind this question stands the whole Japanese attitude towards Manchuria. Earlier in the year the Tokio authorities, without China's knowledge or consent, notified the International Postal Bureau at Berne that she had opened parcel post offices in forty-one towns in Manchuria. In thus ignoring Chinese rights in that territory Japan may have satisfied herself that, inasmuch as China was not a member of the Postal Union, she was entitled to deal direct with the International Bureau at Berne. But the omission to notify the Chinese Government lent colour to the report, which must reach it from many sources, that the Japanese find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the complete restoration of Manchuria to Chinese sovereignty. Their attitude in the matter of the carriage of mails to Newchwang reverts to the special rights formerly claimed by Russia for mails between this port and Shanhaikuan, but is hardly compatible with the circumstance that military occupation of the province has ceased. There is clearly urgent necessity for the final adjustment of these and other existing anomalies, and the result of the negotiations regarding the proposed new postal convention will be noted with interest.

Friction of this nature in regard to postal matters is the more regrettable, because no recent development in China has shown such promise as the history of the Imperial Post Office; and it is now readily conceded that this department has reached under its present direction a high standard of efficiency. There is, therefore, no justification for encroachment upon its privileges, while as a matter of policy foreign Post Offices in China should avoid any action that tends to direct attention to their own position, which must become more anomalous as the efficiency of the Chinese postal service increases. In this connexion, however, no good purpose would be served by ignoring the tentative nature of all measures of reform in China. The Imperial Post Office has displayed a wonderful expansion under foreign supervision, but it must remain altogether hypothetical whether this record would be maintained in the event of this supervision being withdrawn. Any proposal, therefore, for the removal of the foreign Post Offices from China can only be regarded as premature, until the cause of good government in this country shows more hopeful signs than at present of attaining some measure of consistency and stability. As our correspondent in North-western Shantung reminded us in a recent letter, the improvement in the postal service throughout China has been so great that it is difficult to credit the reality of the present fast times and good connexions; but he was of opinion that if the present efficient foreign supervision were withdrawn the whole system would collapse like a house of cards. This fear, however, will not always remain. In all departments of business life something of the same transformation in the direction of efficiency and honesty must gradually take place; but China should have a care that her education or period of probation in such matters is not curtailed at the expense of the proficiency that she is anxious to attain.—*N. C. D. News*.

LI SHUN ON, the cook of the steamer *Kwai-yang*, was sent to gaol last Tuesday, by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, for fifteen days and to be exposed in the stocks for four hours for stealing seven taels of old brass from the Kowloon Docks on Monday.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

CANTON VICEROY AGITATED.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROTEST AGAINST THE WAIWUPU'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 18th November.

To place gunboats for the cruising and patrolling of the waterways of the West River under the supervision of the Customs Commissioner, as proposed and demanded by the British Minister at Peking, and which request has been acceded to by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu), is at present a question of the utmost importance engaging the attention of the Chinese in Canton, who are much agitated because of the introduction of outside influence interfering with the internal administration of the Chinese Government. In accordance with the instructions received from the Waiwupu to the effect that the patrol of the waterways of the West River and the regulations as drawn up governing the same should be followed out and adhered to, H. E. Viceroy Chang, on receipt of the telegraphic despatch, cabled to the Ministry strongly protesting against the proposals. The Waiwupu has, however, sent another telegram to H.E. the Viceroy to the effect that the regulations must be carried out and that there should be no alterations whatever as to the administration of the laws in connection with the regulations; and that a sum of $200,000 will be remitted to Canton annually towards the expense of the River Patrol Service from the funds of the newly-opened Customs Department (the Shiu Wu Chu) at Peking, and that the service will be under the control of the Customs Commissioner who, however, has also to co-operate with the local officials in the matter. In reply to this second telegram H.E. the Viceroy sent a long telegraphic despatch with numerous objections to the proposal, and has also refused to accept the $200,000 as proposed to be transmitted from the Shiu Wu Chu for the service. Furthermore, H.E. the Viceroy has promised to raise the necessary funds to place gunboats to cruise the West River, to revise the old regulations governing the service, and to put guardboats at the different ports of call to search all the passengers coming to and fro, etc. Moreover, twenty Government launches will be placed along the waterways at different points to patrol and cruise the waters within defined sections of the trade route. The gunboats of foreign nationalities, which have hitherto been placed on the river, will be permitted to run on the river as usual, but they should not interfere with the patrolling service when the proper reforms shall have been effected.

It is reported that to-morrow the Admiral of the British fleet on the Chinese waters will call on H. E. the Viceroy on matters in connection with this question.

Apropos of this subject, circulars have been issued by the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, and by the gentry, commercial and scholastic circles here calling meetings, which are to take place, one at the head quarters of the Canton Central Anti-Opium Association in the western suburb, and the other inside the city to-morrow for the purpose of devising means to protest against the action on the part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The circular sent out by the Chamber of Commerce is freely translated to read as follows:—"This our exclusive right and a right solely belonging to the Chinese people and also their duty to properly patrol the West River, but at present the British Minister at Peking has demanded of the Waiwupu the right to place gunboats on the river for patrolling purposes, which is nothing less than an interference with our own rights, so that it is of the utmost importance that this question should be discussed and our own interests guarded from the interference of outsiders. A meeting has now been arranged to take place to-morrow at the headquarters of the Canton Central Anti-opium Association at the Wah Lum Monastery to consider the question and to discuss means to protest against the action of the Waiwupu, and the public are earnestly invited to attend."

The circular, which has been issued by the gentry, merchants and the students, etc. of the city calling a meeting for the same purpose, which is also to take place to-morrow in the Ming Luen Tong Assembly Hall, is also to the same effect as the foregoing.

BRITAIN'S ALLEGED ENCROACHMENT ON CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

ADMIRAL MOORE IN CONFERENCE WITH VICEROY CHANG.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shameen, 20th November.

The mass meeting, which took place yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Canton Central Anti-Opium Association for the purpose of formulating a protest against the decision of the Waiwupu on the subject of the West River Patrol Service, was attended by a large number of people. The meeting commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon and lasted till six o'clock in the evening. Although there were present several hundred persons, the number would have been considerably augmented but for the inclemency of the weather. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Wong Shiu-ping, the vice-president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, and there were also present other leading members of the commercial circle of Canton. It was not until after many stirring and patriotic speeches had been made that the following resolutions were finally adopted:—(1) That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Waiwupu is solely to blame, as this Ministry did not at first make investigations into the conditions governing the patrol service on the West River, before the British proposals were acquiesced in, so that strong opposition should be made against the Ministry's decision. (2) That a telegram be despatched to the mperial Government protesting against the British demands; and that the Canton Viceroy be requested to effect immediate reforms in the working of the system of patrol and to punish all officials at the different barriers along the river for dereliction of duty. (3) That Chinese vessels should enjoy the same privileges as are extended to vessels flying the foreign flag. (4) That the Central Government be requested to appropriate a sum of $10,000,000 from Government funds for the carrying on of the patrol service of the waterways of the province. (5) That a subscription list be opened for funds to defray the expenses now needed to form a vigilance association and to look after other kindred affairs. (6) That an office under the style of the "Kwangtung Self-Government Bureau" be established and opened in the headquarters of the Canton Anti-Opium Association. (7) That a joint petition be sent to the Board of Censors requesting them to memorialise the Throne giving effect to the foregoing resolutions. (8) That steps be adopted for opposing foreign interference with the internal government of the province by force.

SPONTANEOUS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

At the meeting a subscription list was opened and the amount collected on the spot amounted to over a thousand dollars. The spontaniety of the movement was remarkable.

TELEGRAMS OF PROTEST.

Telegrams were drafted at the meeting and were signed by Messrs. Chan Po-chang and Chan Wai-po and despatched to the capital to the different Ministries, to H.E. Chang Chih-tung, H.E. Tai Hung-tsze and others, requesting them to protest against any acquiescence in the British demands, which are considered unreasonable. Meetings have been arranged to take place on the 21st and 23rd instant, to again discuss this question, which is agitating the minds of the gentry and people to a considerable extent.

A free translation of the telegram drafted at the above meeting for despatch to the capital and to the different officials of the various Ministries is as follows:—It is our people's own duty and right to patrol the waters of the West River, but since the British Minister has made representations to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and demanded that effective measures should be taken on account of the frequency of cases of piracy, the Foreign Office, without making inquiries into existing circumstances, agreed to those demands. The people of Kwangtung protest against such acquiescence. The people here, on learning of the decision of the Foreign Office, became greatly agitated. At present many Chinese-owned launches, plying on the West River, are flying foreign flags: this, no doubt, is due to the constant trouble often caused at the different barriers to Chinese-owned launches, so that reforms should be effected and that equal treatment should be enjoyed both by Chinese and foreign vessels alike. It is the opinion of the people that a sum of one million dollars should be appropriated annually from the Government revenue towards the expenditure of the West River Patrol Service. The different Ministries are requested to see that this matter, which is one of vital importance to the welfare of the people of the province of Kwangtung, be attended to, and to vigorously protest against the intentions of the Foreign Office in yielding to the British proposals, for which acts the people will be greatly thankful.

Telegrams have also been despatched to the Cantonese communities in Shanghai and in foreign countries requesting them to co-operate in the project.

ANOTHER MEETING.

At the meeting held in the Ming-Leun Tong Assembly Hall yesterday afternoon to discuss the same question there was a large attendance representing the people and the gentry, the commercial and scholastic communities of the city. Mr. Kong Shiu-chuen was voted to preside over the meeting, and H.E. Tang Siu-chik, the ex-Governor of the province of Anhui, was requested to sign, as the leader of the movement, all petitions and telegrams to be forwarded to the officials and others. It was decided to petition H.E. the Viceroy on the matter and to appeal to the Cantonese officials at Peking and the different Ministries to protest against the British demands. At the same meeting the people present were shown maps and plans of the districts of Sün-on, Kwei Shin and Heungshan who foreigners were alleged to have been encroaching upon Chinese territory, and interfering with the internal affairs of the Government, but no decision was arrived at on these questions as the meeting was held only for the purpose of discussing the West River Patrol Service.

Later.

BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CONFERS WITH THE VICEROY OF CANTON.

Admiral Moore, who arrived here on the 18th instant on board H.M.S. *Alacrity*, called on H.E. the Viceroy, in company with the British Consul-General and the Vice-Consul at this port, yesterday morning. It is reported that the purport of the Admiral's visit to the Viceroy was to confer with H.E. on affairs concerning the patrol of the West River. At eleven o'clock this morning, H. E. the Viceroy will pay a return visit to the Admiral on the Shameen.

CANTONESE INDIGNATION.

TEXT OF TELEGRAM TO PEKING.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shameen, 20th November, 1907.

In my telegram, the other day, on the subject of the West River Patrol Service, I made allusion to the telegram which the mass meeting had drawn up for transmission to Peking. I now append a free translation of the full text of the telegram. It was adopted at the indignation meeting convened by the Canton (Chinese) General Chamber of Commerce, held at the headquarters of the Anti-Opium Association, in the Wah-lum Monastery, on the 19th inst. The translation is as follows:—

To members of the Grand Cabinet, and Boards of Foreign Affairs and of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

Sirs,—The right of patrolling the West River belongs to our country. The British Government encroach upon our sovereign rights by any interference on the ground that some of their steam-launches have been pirated. Your Excellencies have actually acceded to their representations. The power of a country shows itself where her military influence is felt. The merchants and people along the Canton River consider your act [in acceding to the British Minister's demands] as equivalent to alienating their country. This precedent if unchecked, will be taken advantage of by other countries under the "most-favoured-nation" clause of the Treaties.

Then, also, might our power along the Yang-tsz-kiang River be considered as good as lost for ever.

The attitude of the Customs and the Lekin officers in driving off Chinese owners of vessels to seek protection under foreign flags is likened unto the driving off of birds from a wood. If this practice is to be checked nothing short of the reform of the Customs and of the system prevailing at the Lekin barriers, with a view of bringing about their equal treatment of foreign and native vessels, will have to be effected.

The Canton Navy cannot give universal protection along the waterways without an annual *contribution of $2,000,000 from the Customs'* revenue towards the expenses for the maintenance of the fleet in an efficient condition.

Your Excellencies did not give the foregoing matters any consideration; but, on the contrary, have simply handed over the exercise of power to outsiders. The searches that will be instituted and arrests made on native crafts, and the conflicts that will arise between officers and villagers might be likened, metaphorically speaking, unto the burning of a jade-stone hill or the surrender of a pearl-producing sea.

[Translator's note:—The figures of speech mean, that, under the proposed system of river patrol, innocent persons will be implicated and a valuable privilege given up without any adequate compensation being made therefor.]

We, natives of the two Kwang Provinces, are bound to protect our lives and property. We earnestly request Your Excellencies to protest to the very last against the British demands, and further we request you to instruct H.E. Viceroy Chang, by wire, to take active steps towards the reform of the Customs and the establishment of an efficient Navy. Then, and not until then, will the sun shine on the country to the south of the Five Mountains [*i.e.*, peace and prosperity will reign in Kwangtung and Kwangsi].

(Sd.), CHAN CHANG-PU and CHAN KI-KIN, for merchants and people of Canton.

Telegrams, similar in tenor to the foregoing, were despatched to the Canton (Chinese) Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and elsewhere. The despatches concluded with the request for joint co-operation in the protest; for, the signatories urge, "Union is strength."

STUDENTS' MEETING.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 21st November.

Yesterday, a meeting was held at the Nam Moo College at Honam, of the representatives of the schools and colleges of the city for the purpose of discussing matters in connection with the protest against the decision of the Waiwupu as regards the proposal to place the patrol of the West River in the hands of foreigners, as well as against the alleged encroachment on Chinese territory in the districts of Sün-on and Heungshan and the interference with the waterways in the prefecture of Weichow by outsiders. There were present over five hundred persons, representatives of some fifty colleges and schools of the city. Mr. Ho Kiting was voted to the chair. He delivered a speech before the assembly on the importance of the above questions as concerning the people of the province of Kwangtung. At this meeting maps and charts of the above districts were produced, showing to what extent and in what localities foreign interferences have begun to be felt. The majority present agreed to send telegrams to the Waiwupu to oppose the interference by outsiders. Mr. Ho and four others were elected to be the leaders of the movement, and an association is to be formed under the style of the "Association for the protection of the national rights of the Nation."

CO-OPERATION PROMISED.

Telegrams have been received from the Cantonese students residing at Shanghai and Chaochow expressing their intention of joining in the movement, and stating that they have also sent telegrams to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in support of the protest.

ADDITIONAL CRUISERS TO BE BUILT.

Besides the gentry, merchants and scolars, who promoted the agitation the Canton Mandarinate have also paid a great deal of attention to the question, and the Provincial Government has proposed to add four more cruisers to patrol the waterways and have wired to the Central Government for authority, suggesting that Admiral and Commander-in-chief Chun Ping-chik should be instructed to supervise the construction of these cruisers.

FOREMAN STONECUTTER POISONED.

WOMAN SUSPECT ARRESTED.

At the Police Court, last Wednesday morning, a young Chinese woman, by name Lam Sin—the concubine of a foreman stonecutter, residing at 59, High Street, West Point—was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland with administering poison to her husband on the 18th instant. She denied the allegation.

There are no particulars in connection with the affair in the hands of the police at this juncture, except that the death of the stonecutter was reported to them, and on examination it was discovered that the man had been poisoned by a certain herb known to the Chinese as "Ho-mun-ting."

But from a statement made by the accused, which has to be taken for what it is worth, it would appear that the poison was given to deceased by accident. The stonecutter, it seems, had been suffering for some time from pains in the stomach. On Monday last accused obtained from some of her friends in the New Territory some "Ho-mun-ting" bush, which, according to instructions, was to be made into tea and given to her husband for his ailment. This she did on returning home, with the result that her husband died two hours later.

The case was adjourned to allow the police to institute further inquiries.

THE CHEKIANG LOAN.

THE OPPOSITION AGAINST A FOREIGN LOAN.

The *N. C. D. News* of 12th inst. says:—On Sunday afternoon there was another meeting of natives of Chekiang residing in this city, as well as of special representatives sent from the principal cities of that province to attend the meeting and to vote founds in their respective names. Eight hundred of the gentry and merchants concerned were present and there were in addition some three hundred ladies and gentlemen who had come as spectators. The meeting was held in the building of the Yung Hsi-t'ang, charitable Institution, outside the West gate of the native city. Taotai Chou Chin-chen, Director of the Chinese Telegraph Company, was voted to the chair, and in his speech opening the meeting, he declared that if the people of Chekiang desired to preserve their independence and preserve their province from harm they must by no means allow the foreign railway loan to be made. With the eleven prefectures which compose their native province it is an easy matter to raise among themselves any large sum needed for their purposes in view. He, therefore, exhorted his hearers and their friends to use their best endeavours to push on the work. The chairman was followed by other speakers, in the same strain, one of whom, Mr. Tü, however, asked the question whether there would be any attempt by those present to imitate the injurious example set by certain persons during the boycott against American goods. There was a general dissent and one gentleman cried out that any one who *would dare to advocate obstructive measures* would be "a brute and the offspring of dogs." This satisfied the meeting and a general signing of the subscription list then followed. We give a list of the principal subscribers in the name of their respective cities:—Messrs. Tsiang and Hu for Hangchow—1,200,000; Mr. Chang for Kashing—$1,000,000; Mr. Yang for Huchow—$6,000,000; Mr. Chou (the chairman) for Ningpo—$6,000,000; and Mr. Mao for the four cities of Chinhua, Chüchou, Yenchou and Ch'uchou $1,000,000. Representatives of other smaller cities subscribed from $100,000 to $200,000, while individuals subscribed in their own names from a couple of hundred dollars up to $10,000. The total sum amounted to about $27,000,000. It was agreed to deposit at once $5,000,000 in the Hupu Bank and to continue depositing the same amount each year until the whole that had been subscribed was collected. The unanimity and determination of those who attended this special meeting on Sunday afternoon was most striking.

PIRACY NEAR CANTON.

VALUABLE CARGO LOOTED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 20th November.

Report of another case of piracy came to hand yesterday. On the 13th instant, two junks fully laden with cargo, proceeding from here to the prefecture of Weichow, were attacked by about ten pirates when passing a place called Tai Mei. For a time the junks' crew offered the marauders stubborn resistance and managed to keep them off until the vessels approached a place called Shang Tsang Chun. At this locality the pirates were joined by about a hundred of their confederates who managed to ransack the junks and then proceeded to despoil the passengers. The cargo carried consisted of silk, opium, and other valuable goods, together with cash and valuables, etc. The spoil amounted to about $20,000.

During the encounter four sailors and one of the passengers were seriously wounded. It was supposed that there ought to have been a guard boat with fifty braves near the scene of the piracy, but their existence appeared to have been conspicuous by its absence at the time of the occurrence of the outrage.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

RELIEF FOR LOTING.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 15th November.

The Canton Authorities have deputed a weiyuan with $4,000 to proceed to the district of Lo Ting to distribute the money among the sufferers there, where great damages have been done by the flood caused by the heavy and continuous rainfall during the past few weeks. A subscription list will also be opened here to enable the general public to contribute towards the fund for the relief of the unfortunates.

DEAR RICE.

Owing to the extensive damages caused by inundation of the different rice fields throughout the province, the price of this commodity is at present going up gradually as the crops will be far from what was expected.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day being the birthday of H.I.M. the Empress Dowager of China, a banquet is being held at the Eight Bannerman Hall to entertain the different Foreign Consuls at this port and other leading members of the foreign community of this city. The authorities have ordered the Chinese gunboat *Sui Ching* to proceed to the Shameen, to convey the guests to and from the Hall. The day is observed as a general holiday by the different schools and colleges of the city. Many ships in the harbour are dressed for the occasion, and the Dragon flags seen floating in the breeze on all sides. The Canton Press Association will observe tomorrow as a holiday, when there will be no publication.

STRENGTHENING THE FLEET.

Some time ago, H.E. Viceroy Chang applied to the authorities of the province of Kiangsu for the service of a gunboat in order to strengthen the naval force of this province, and in compliance with the request, the Kiangsu authorities have detached the gunboat *Kiang Tsing* for service at Canton. On the arrival of the gunboat, it will be commissioned for service and be stationed at Changchow.

CANTON HOSPITAL.

The committee of the Canton Fong Pin Hospital have petitioned H.E. the Viceroy to the effect that as at present that institution is in urgent need of funds, owing to the increasing number of patients being admitted into the Hospital for medical treatment, they requested H. E. to help them with funds to continue the work of that hospital. H.E. has instructed the farmers of the gambling monopoly of the province together with the monopolists of the *pupiu* and *shanpiu* lotteries to contribute each $1,000 per month towards the funds for the maintenance of this institution.

DARING GANG ROBBERY.

At 5 a.m. on the 13th instant, a gang of over one hundred robbers attacked the market town of Wong Lin, in the district of Shun Tak. There was a guard station with about fifty soldiers in it at the time, who offered the marauders effective resistance. The robbers took the soldiers unawares whilst they were having their meal, and before anything was done seven of them were killed and over ten wounded. The robbers then made for the market-place without being offered further resistance, and ransacked a number of houses and shops, carrying away a large quantity of raw and waste silk to the value of some $30,000. As the result of the encounter which the remaining troops had with them, several of them are reported to have been killed, but the corpses were carried away by their comrades. The town of Wong Lin is famous for its product of raw silk. The robbers did not leave the mart until 8 in the morning. The case is now engaging the attention of the local officials.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Taotai Fung Yuen-ting, a member of the Ministry of Communications and Posts (the Yuchuanpu) at Peking, who has been deputed to Canton to investigate the shipping, railway, and other interests of the province of Kwangtung, arrived here yesterday and called on H.E. the Viceroy.

PIRATES CAPTURED.

Yesterday, Captain Yu arrived here escorting nine robbers from the district of Tsang Shing, who are alleged to have been concerned in the piracy of a steam launch a short time ago.

JUNK "HELD UP."

On the 10th instant another case of piracy occurred at a place called Po Pung Kong, near the district of Kwai Shin, in the prefecture of Waichow. The junk *Shing On* was attacked and a guard who was travelling by this junk was mortally wounded by the pirates. Near the same place a few days before three or four other junks were also pirated. It seems that the patrol of this district is not at all properly conducted judging from the number of cases of piracy that are constantly occurring on the West River.

UNREST NEAR SWATOW.

A telegram from Swatow states that a number of rebels are congregating at a place called Wun Lok, in the district of Hai Fung, in the prefecture of Waichow, and are disturbing the peace of the surrounding country. The rebels are reported to have been supplied with special uniforms.

A BANKRUPT'S CARGO.

On the 12th instant, the s.s. *Kwai Yang* arriving here from Newchwang, with a large cargo of beans and ground-nut oil to the value of $100,000 belonging to the firm of Tung Shing Wo, owned by Mr. Yip Yu-tin, who has recently gone bankrupt, the Canton Authorities received instructions from Peking to detain the cargo. It is reported that the goods have been sent back to the North as the merchants refused to take delivery.

16th November.

COAL MINES.

The Oi Yuk Mining Company formed by Chan Yok-sun with a capital of $10,000 has been granted the privilege, by the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, to open the coal mines in the Hang Tow Ling Hills in the district of Panyu.

AN EX-COLONEL WANTED.

Li Shai-kwei, formerly a colonel in Canton, and who was badly wanted by ex-Viceroy Shum Chun-hsuen, when he was in office here, on charges of alleged corruption, is now also being wanted by the Canton authorities. Li is reported to have absconded, about two years ago, to the Straits Settlements, but he has since been reported to have, on several occasions, secretly returned to the British Colony of Hongkong and even to and city of Canton itself. H.E. Wu Shang-lum, when acting as Viceroy here a few months ago, gave confidential instructions to the then Commander-in-chief, Li Chun, to keep a sharp look-out for Li and Admiral Li consequently offered a reward of $10,000 for Li's apprehension. Prompted by the reward numerous military officers of Canton are hunting for the alleged miscreant.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

On the 14th instant, when the steam launch *Tung Fung* was proceeding to Canton from the district of Tsang Shing, on the passengers being examined and searched, a number of rifles and other weapons were found among the luggage on the deck in the female passengers' section. Besides, five passengers were also found in possession of revolvers on their persons. The suspects were arrested there and then and have been brought to Canton to stand their trial and to prove how they came in possession of thier weapons. It will be remembered that this British launch was pirated some time last month, when she was on her way from the same district to Canton.

18th November.

COMING OF SIR CHENTUNG.

A Shanghai telegram states that Sir Chentung Liang Cheng left that port on board the s.s. *Empress of China* yesterday for Canton to take up his appointment as president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company.

SLAUGHTER OF INSURGENTS.

The Canton authorities are in receipt of a telegram from the local officials in the prefecture of Yumchow to the effect that, on the three days—the 6th, 7th and 8th instant—Taotai Kwok Jen-chang, commander of troops, followed up the rebels to the village of Kong Man and its vicinity, and had a severe engagement with them for some time, with the result that one of the leaders of the insurgents was killed and another captured, and over a thousand of their followers were slain. The victory is said chiefly to have been due to the good supply of ammunition and reinforcements of troops sent by the Brigadier-General of Pakhoi, Li Chun.

TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

The Chinese gunboat *Kiang Tsing*, which had been detached by the Kiangsu provincial authorities at the request of the Canton authorities, has arrived here and has been detached to cruise the southern coast of the province to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the country.

CONSULAR VISIT.

To-morrow afternoon, H.E. the Viceroy will receive the Consul-General for the United States of America at Canton.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

On the 15th instant, a woman was knocked down by a train on the Canton-Samshui section and was killed instantaneously. On the same day a driver of a car on the line had one of his legs run over by a car and was seriously injured.

BOGUS EMIGRATION.

On Saturday last Captain Yang, on information received, arrested on board the s.s *Paul Beau* a number of coolies, who were about to be exported as emigrants, together with five head coolies who were accompanying the others to Hongkong.

19th November.

ROBBERS CAPTURED.

Yesterday two prisoners were escorted to Canton from the district of Shun Tak by the Brigadier-General of that district. These prisoners are alleged to have had a hand in the robbery of raw silk, etc, which took place at Wong Lin, in that district, as reported a few days ago.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The collection of likin and other dues for the eighth moon at Kowloon and Lappa was as follows:—

Port.	Likin.	Other dues.
Kowloon	Taels 7,900 00	Taels 1,190.00
Lappa	„ 5,100.00	„ 1,400.00

BANK BLACKMAILED.

It is interesting to learn that, even in the city, the other day, a native bank under the style of Yu Shan-yuen Bank, in Ho Pun Street, inside the city, received a letter from robbers demanding of the company a blackmail of $600,000.

KWANGSI RICE

After a great deal of disturbance at Wuchow in connection with the levying of taxes, the local authorities there have issued a proclamation permitting the merchant to export rice from the province of Kwangsi as was done before.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

In connection with the mass meeting to-day to devise means to protest against the proposal of patrolling the West River under the control of the Customs Commissioner, H.E. Tang Siu-chik, it is reported, has promised to uphold the protest and, doubtless, he will be voted leader of the movement. H.E. Tang was formerly the Governor of Anhui and is now residing in Canton.

FEARED LAND-GRABBING.

With reference to the report of a few days ago from Weichow to the effect that a foreign gunboat with foreigners aboard had been mooring near the coast of the river at Pok Lo and Kwei Shin, in that prefecture, for some time, and that the foreigners were busily engaged in surveying the waterways of those parts and had marked out certain portions of land there with white holes, which the native supposed would ultimately be acquired by them, the students of Weichow residing in this city, on learning the facts, called a meeting yesterday to discuss the question. At the meeting a telegram was drafted to be forwarded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting the officials of the Waiwupu at Peking to inquire into the intentions of the intruders and to make representations to the Minister of the country to which the gunboat belongs and to strongly protest against any demands that may be made for grants of land if presented.

PROTECTION FOR PAKHOI.

The Chinese gunboat *Fu Po* has been commissioned for service and has proceeded to Pakhoi to be stationed there for the protection of that port.

ANOTHER PIRACY.

On the 15th instant, a steam launch going to Weichow from this port, was pirated when a little way outside the harbour of Canton. It is reported that the booty taken away by the pirates was worth over a thousand dollars.

MORE MARKETS.

The shopkeepers of the street leading from the Great Southern Gate of the city to the new bund have decided to remove all the street vendors from the street, by converting two temples in that locality into markets, where all vegetables, fish, and other daily necessaries will be placed for sale.

PATSHAN-KONGMOON RAILWAY.

COMPANY TO BE FORMED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 20th November.

Kwan Yik-sang, a merchant, has petitioned H.E. the Viceroy, applying for authority to float a company with a proposed capital of $4,000,000 for the construction of a railroad connecting the town of Fatshan, with the port of Kongmoon, in the district of Sanui, which route, the petitioner points out, is of great commercial advantage and will in no way interfere with the already existing Canton-Fatshan Railway. The Viceroy has placed the petition in the hands of the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce for investigation and report.

THE PROGRESS OF ROYALTY.

A correspondent of *The Peking and Tientsin Times* gives the following account of the method in which the Emperor and the Empress Dowager journey through the Capital:—

I was called out to the North West Corner of the City on the same day that the Empress Dowager, the Emperor, and all their retinue were returning from the Summer Palace to Peking. I found myself in a small street, which was not only small but quite crooked, and as I turned one of its bends I saw carriages and carts, besides people on horseback and people on foot. Perhaps a hundred feet in front I saw a cloth curtain across the end of the street where it opened out into the large street. This large street was the line of march for the Imperial party and here I was stopped.

Over the top of the curtain could be seen the points of spears and tops of banners, and the bobbing edges of umbrellas moving towards the south, towards the Palace. Once or twice the curtain was drawn and an official, on horseback or in some sort of a conveyance, came through. He had done his duty as an escort and was on his way elsewhere. One I recognized as General Ching, one of China's best warriors. He had apparently just got off his horse and into his carriage for the large charger was being led along behind the carriage. These carriages are of the very latest type of closed vehicle. I noticed a tendency on the part of the officials to have a bell put under the front of the driver's box, to be operated by his foot.

On two occasions I have seen the Emperor on his way through the City, but since then the rules have been made so strict that it is impossible to see him. In former days if one placed himself somewhere along the line of march in not too conspicuous a place, one was allowed to remain there and see the procession. But now-a-days there is usually a notice sent round from one's own Minister to the effect that he has received notice from the Chinese authorities that on such a date the Imperial party will move from such a place to such a place and he requests all his nationals to avoid the line of march at that time.

The street during the procession is always lined on both sides with well armed, and well drilled troops, generally taken from Yuan's old army. These do not stand more than four feet apart. Before the Emperor, or whoever it may be, moves, hours before, people of every class in life can be seen hurrying toward their destination; men in gaily coloured garments carried gaudily dressed children men on horse, on foot, in carts and carriages, women, Manchu and Chinese, gaily coiffured. From the dress one evidently has something to do with the culinary department, another must be a member of some guard, and if colours and queerness o garb mark a jester a third must certainly belong to that class.

As the time when the Royal personage should appear approaches, the crowd becomes more and more dense until it fills the street. Then come an army of men carrying umbrellas. These march on the sides of the street in two single files. Immediately before the sedan chair in which the Emperor rides a compact body of modern troops. These are in great contrast with many members of various guards who have been along before. Some of the latter were armed with bows and arrows, some with swords of most antique patterns some with guns that would make a sixteenth century musketeer nervous, flint locks, match-locks and muskets dating back hundreds of years. Then follows the chair, carried by sixty-four bearers.

After the Empress passed the curtain was opened. The last of the escort was an immense party of men on horses who rode in no given formation, just pushing forward in a mass, whose sole object seemed to be to keep as close to the Empress' chair as possible. They were armed in every way, but not in a way that would be effective in case they were needed.

Then the street guards were formed up into their companies and marched off. These are regular soldiers. Two troops of mounted infantry, one Manchu troop and the other a Chinese, followed, and both gave one the impression that the men could render a good account of themselves if they were really needed. After these came many soldiers armed with swords which I have seen being made in the streets of Peking by hand and which can be bought for fifty Mexican cents. Not very serviceable weapons you will say.

After a little there came a number of burden bearers, perhaps there were a hundred pairs of them, with a pole between each pair and a fairly light burden hung on each pole. They did not walk straight out one after the other, but each pole was at an angle of forty-five degrees to the road along which they were going, so that they appeared to walk in two files. If there is anything that the Imperial family could have used or needed while they were at the Summer Palace which was not included in these various loads my memory fails to bring it to mind. I hunted for an explanation, asking myself whether it was possible that there were no duplicate sets so that these things need not be carried back and forth. Later a friend told me that the cooking utensils were special ones, being blessed, so that even poisons mixed with food prepared in them would not harm those that ate it. Afterwards came carts with burdens too large for two men to carry. One had a sedan chair in it, another parts of a beautiful blackwood seat, highly lacquered. It might have been a small throne.

At the gates of the city a mound had been built to make the road level and to hide the large stone in the middle of the road, which forms a rest for the gates when they are closed. The idea in the Chinese mind is that this stone is an obstruction, although there might be a perfectly plain path on either side. They, therefore, made an uniform mound all the way across the way, which is a far greater obstruction.

Along both sides of the road at regular intervals green tubs of water had been placed, and all the uneven places had been filled up with yellow clay, yellow being the royal colour of China.

So the Royalty of China have travelled back and forth during the years and so they will travel for many years to come. Modern improvements give way to this ancient custom, and when the Emperor travels by any road that takes him near a railway, all trains stop running and for a day or more there is no communication with Peking, not even the mails departing or arriving.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE AT THE THEATRE.

Probably there were few of those who attended at the Theatre last Monday night to witness the tableaux vivants interested so much in the laudable object of the performance as in this form of entertainment which has invariably proved popular when given by talented artistes. The object, it may be stated, was to assist the fund which has been formed in aid of the North Eastern Hospital for Children in London and the restoration fund of Winchester Cathedral. Eclat was lent to the performance by the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard, while the Services, and the official and business elements of the community were well represented. Most if not all of the tableaux indicated that the guiding spirit who had been instrumental in framing the pictures was possessed of an unusual degree of artistic skill and a just appreciation of true art. The arrangement of the tableaux was practically entirely the work of Mrs. Somerset Playne, to whom the highest encomiums are due for her exhibition of taste and delicacy of treatment. The idea of presenting a series of living pictures originated, it is unnecessary to say, with Mrs. May, who was indefatigable in her efforts to ensure the success of what proved to be in every way worthy of her efforts. Among the tableaux which were constructed were representations of well-known pictures by famous English artists, and others were illustrative of songs which have perennial interest, one of the most modern being "My Old Dutch." Among those who contributed to the felicity of the illustrations were Mrs. Belilios, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. MacKay, Mrs. Somerset Playne, Mrs. Marcus Slade, Mrs. Wait, the Misses Berkeley, Miss Layton, Miss Master, and Miss Wilkinson; Mr. Daniel, Mr. Leefe, Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Mr. Reginald Master, Mr. Somerset Playne, Mr. Satterthwaite, R.E., Mr. Tratman and Mr. Worcester. The pictures included "The Miller and the Maid," "At the Golden Gate," "Britannia," "The Three Graces," "To-morrow will be Friday," and "Wedded." Songs were rendered by Mrs. Belilios, Mrs. Beck, Mr. Moore and Mr. Carruthers, while Mrs. Cochrane at the piano, Mr. Kœnig on the 'cello, and Mr. Wolf on the violin were greatly appreciated. The musical section of the programme was in charge of Dr. Belilios. At the close there were calls for Mrs. Somerset Playne and her husband acknowledged the compliment.

COUNTERFEITER'S DISCOMFITURE.

SMART CAPTURE AT YAU-MA-TI.

22nd inst.

A very amusing account of how a seizure of some counterfeit coins came about at Yau-ma-ti was related to us this morning. Some days ago a complaint was made at Yau-ma-ti Police Station of the behaviour—or rather mis-behaviour—of a certain party, in a certain street in the district. The matter did not require immediate investigation then as the nuisance only occurred at intervals. Last night, Police Sergeant Appleton decided to act in the matter and proceeded to the spot. Arriving there a trifle too early, the sergeant took a "turn around"—as it is termed in police lingo—and, while passing an opium divan in Kennedy Street, his attention was directed to a loud conversation being conducted from within. The officer quietly opened the door of the divan and entered. Standing around an opium-bed he saw five men, who appeared to be deeply interested in something. Sergeant Appleton became interested, too. He crept quietly up to the men, and, looking over their shoulders, he saw a man sitting on the bed polishing a ten-cent piece. That the coolies did not become aware of the sergeant's presence until some minutes later, is evident from the conversation that followed.

"It is bright enough now," said somebody around.

"No, not yet," replied the polisher. "It is good enough for the night, but I'm afraid it cannot be passed in the daytime." And he looked up and smiled intelligently.

"How many more of those have you?" inquired another.

"A few more," the polisher answered.

Then the bomb exploded.

"Have you?" said the sergeant: "Let's see."

Open-mouthed, the coolies stepped aside, while the sergeant seized the polisher and searched him, finding thirteen other counterfeit coins in his pocket.

At the Police Court, to-day, the accused—Leung Yan, a shop coolie, of 96, Reclamation Street, Yau-ma-ti—pleaded guilty to being in possession of coins, and was fined $150, the alternative being two months' gaol.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The scores made during the month of October were as follows:—

GOVERNOR'S AND CHATER'S CUP.

Dr. Evan Jones	63+ 6	=69
A. Jenkins	68 scr.	=68
L. G. Bird	64+ 4	=68
J. H. Pidgeon	66 scr.	=66
W. J. Saunders	18+ 6	=64
G. Gibson	50+ 14	=64
E. Abraham	44+ 20	=64
J. Lemm	44+ 20	=64
J. C. Gow	63 scr.	=63
E. S. Carruthers	61+ 2	=63
R. Baker	59+ 4	=63
H. W. Bird	57+ 6	=63
A. Blowey	55+ 6	=61
A. Mackenzie	55+ 4	=59
E. F. Mackay	38+ 20	=58
W. G. Humphreys	37+ 20	=57
W. J. J. Gast	47+ 8	=55
E. W. Terrey	43+ 10	=53

The number of members who competed during the month was 18 and there were 60 entries.

BERKELEY CUP.

J. C. Gow	62 scr.	=62
R. Baker	58+ 4	=62
J. H. Pidgeon	60 scr.	=60
W. Daniel	44+ 16	=60
H. W. Bird	51+ 6	=57
W. G. Humphreys	31+ 20	=51
J. Lemm	14+ 20	=34

8 members shot and there were 22 entries.

DOUGLAS CUP.

Dr. Evan Jones	57+ 6	=63
J. C. Gow	56 scr.	=56
A. W. J. Watt	52+ 2	=54
E. W. Terrey	19+ 10	=29

9 members shot and there were 22 entries.

POOLS.

Pools were won by members as follows:—

5th & 6th Oct.	Mr. L. G. Bird	64+ 4	=68
12th & 13th "	Dr. Evan Jones	57+ 6	=63
19th & 20th "	Dr. Evan Jones	63+ 6	=69
26th & 27th "	Mr. R. Baker	58+ 4	=62

EIGHT Chinese midshipmen presented themselves on board H.M.S. *Flora* on Wednesday (13th inst.) to enter upon a course of training in the British Navy. They will be attached to various ships of the China Squadron.

ACCIDENT TO THE S.S. "KIEV."

STEAMER PUT BACK.

On Wednesday the Russian s.s. *Kiev* left Hongkong bound for Singapore. Before the vessel had proceeded far on her journey it was discovered that her port tail shaft had broken. Capt. Oranvodesy decided to put back for Hongkong. The *Kiev*, accordingly, retraced her course and was steered for Hongkong; she regained the port under her own steam. The accident is not believed to be of a serious character, and there will be no necessity of docking the vessel to effect the repairs.

PRICE OF SILVER AND THE CHINESE TRADE.

The sudden fall of the silver quotations, may, thinks the *Jiji*, stay where it now stands and perhaps recover the normal stage after vacillating for a while, and therefore the paper counsels those engaged in the Chinese trade and those who feel direct or indirect effects of the variations to refrain from pessimistic views and unnecessary moves that will only add to the general disturbance. But the *Jiji*, on the other hand, can not blame them for feeling anxious over the effect of the variation on the Chinese trade of Japan, as it has steadily increased in bulk, owing as much to steady use of silver as to the gradual development of the means of communication and elevation of standard of living in China in three years. The effect of unsteady quotation upon the important trade of Japan will not only conduce to general disadvantages, but will stamp that trade with a speculative character. When it comes to that state, it is not only Japan but other gold-standard countries that will suffer from the unfavourable situation. Nor will China herself escape the bad effect. The thought leads the paper to the matter of reform of the Chinese monetary system, which has never ceased to be a source of anxiety to other nations. And the steps for reform have been considered by the Powers, without however assuming any practical shape. Years have now passed since America took the active step of pressing on China the urgent necessity of the reform, detered as it was by various events, the Russo-Japanese War included, which raising the value of silver has put a natural end to the urgency of the measure. Nevertheless the necessity of the reform and of keeping the rate of exchange steady has not been obliterated. The pending variation of silver quotation and its effects upon the Chinese trade of not only Japan but of other Powers only makes the necessity more glaring. On her own part, China pledged herself to England, Japan and other Powers that she would effect a unified monetary system. Although this pledge does not necessarily signify her intention of adopting the gold standard, yet, to reduce the confused silver and other coins now current in China to anything like unity is a difficult task in itself, which will end in suggesting the adoption of the gold standard. Of course the paper admits the difficulty of immediate adoption of the change. It is beyond China's solitary endeavours to lay up adequate gold reserve and to prevent variations in the relative value of gold and silver. All the Powers possessing tradal interests in China should give deliberate consideration to the matter and furnish her the benefits of their better judgment. The *Jiji's* own suggestion, though not final, is that China lay up the required gold gradually and at the same time limit or prevent gradually the coinage of silver and importation of foreign silver coins. At any rate, the paper calls upon the scholars and statesmen to give earnest consideration to the question.

VOLUNTEER CORPS O DERS.

ARTILLERY UNITS.

Parade—At Volunteer headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th instant, for 15-pounder B.L. gun drill. Sergeants White and Windsor, R.G.A., will attend.

Parade.—At Blake Pier at 1.45 p.m. on Saturday, the 30th instant, for 15-pounder B.L. gun practice from Stonecutters'.

Dress:—Khaki, khaki helmet without badge, black boots and putties.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 15th inst.:—

The market has been slightly depressed and only a small business has been done during the week.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 30 cents per share for account of 1907, payable on Thursday, the 21st inst. The register of shares will be closed from Monday, the 18th inst., to Thurday, the 21st inst., both days inclusive.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have not fluctuated during the week, the stock ruling steady at $660 for the old and $655 for the new shares. Sales are reported at these rates.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons can probably be secured at $250. Unions are obtainable at $780, while North Chinas have improved to Tls. 76, closing with buyers at the rate.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have strengthened to $88 after sales at $87½. Hongkong Fires are firmer at the increased rate of $315.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have hardened to $30½, at which rate buyers prevail. Indo-Chinas are again on offer, jointly, at $41 and $29 for the preferred and deferred shares. Shell Transports are obtainable at 4/3. There are further buyers of Star Ferries at $21 and $101 for the old and new shares respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars are without business at $103. Luzons have declined to $15. Sales of Perak Sugars in the North are reported at Tls. 85.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have been dealt in at Tls. 14½. Raubs are inquired for at $8½.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong & Whampoa Docks are still offering at $100. In the North Shanghai Docks have weakened to Tls. 72. Hongkew Wharfs have dropped to Tls. 202, but buyers are in the market.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are again in demand at $100, but no shares are obtainable at the rate. Central Stores have buyers in the North at $14. Sales have been effected of Hongkong Lands at $96. Humphreys Estates are wanted at $101, Kowloon Lands and West Points are quiet and without business at $36 and $48 respectively. There are buyers of Shanghai Lands in the North at Tls. 101.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos depreciated to Tls. 53 at which rate sellers predominate. Hongkong Cottons can be had at $10. Internationals have weakened to Tls. 52, and Lau Kung Mows to Tls. 82½ with sellers.

Miscellaneous.—Campbell Moores have declined to $15. China Borneos are in favour at $10½, after sales at $10¾. China Light & Powers are in further demand at $6. Sales have taken place at $6.10. Dairy Farms have inquiries at $16½. Green Island Cements are steady and can probably be procured at $114. Hongkong Electrics have been sold at $15. Peak Tramways (fully paid) are inquired for at $124, and the new shares ($1 paid) at $2. Union Waterboats are unaltered and without business at $11. Watsons remain dull at $11. William Powells are in further request at $5. Langkats continue in favour and can be placed in the North at the increased rate of Tls. 330. Sumatras have likewise improved, and close in request at Tls. 123.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 2/0½, on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

22nd inst.

There has been very little business done during the week, owing to the interport cricket match. Rates keep fairly steady with buying orders for investment.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled fairly steady during the week, closing with probable sellers at $660, for the old shares and $655 for the new shares. The London rate has strengthened to £74.

Marine Insurances.—North Chinas have improved to Tls. 85, closing in demand. Unions are wanted at $760, after small sales at the rate. Yangtszes are wanted at Tls. 1578.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are firmer at $320. There are buyers of China Fires at $88, but none are obtainable at the rate.

Shipping.—China & Manilas continue quiet at $15, and Shell Transports at 4/1. A firmer tone prevails in Douglases which are inquired for at the increased rate of $38. Steamboats are firmer with buyers ruling the market at 30. Indo-Chinas have declined to $40 for the preferred and $28 for the deferred shares, closing with joint sellers at the price. Star Ferries are again in demand, and can be placed at quotations.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened to $100 without business. Luzons have further declined to $10, but there are buyers at the rate. There are sellers of Perak Sugars in the North at Tls. 85.

Mining.—Raubs are neglected at $8½. Chinese Engineerings are wanted at Tls. 14½.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Geo. Fenwicks are obtainable at $15. Kowloon Wharfs are steady at $65. Whampoa Docks have dropped to $97½, closing in demand. There are inquiries for Shanghai Docks in the North at Tls. 71. Hongkew Wharfs have changed hands at Tls. 200.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels continue in demand at $100. Hongkong Lands are a shade easier at $95. Humphreys Estates can be sold at $101. Shanghai Lands are inquired for in the North at Tls. 100. Other stocks under this heading remain unchanged and neglected.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have dropped to Tls. 50. Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at $10. Internationals have buyers in the North at Tls. 50. The report of the directors of the company for the year ended 30th September, 1907, shows a net profit of Tls. 88,592.48, including Tls. 33,111.26 being amount brought forward from last account. It is recommended that the several additions to the plant accounts made during the year amounting to Tls. 3,173.43 be written off out of this amount, and the balance of Tls. 85,619.05 be carried forward to a new account. Saychues and Lao Kung Mows have sellers at Tls. 280, and Tls. 80, respectively.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are in strong demand at $10¾. China Light and Powers are still on the market at $6, while China Providents are without business at $9½. Dairy Farms have further inquiries at $6½. Langkats have risen to Tls. 337½ at which rate they are in request in the North. Sales have been effected of Sumatras at Tls. 114. Watsons can be placed at $10½, ex the interim dividend of 30 cents per share paid on the 21st inst. Exchange—The Banks selling rate on London is 2/0½ on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lamke & Rogge report on 16th inst.:—A comparatively fair amount of chartering has been done during the past fortnight, but business has been of a somewhat miscellaneous character, there being no steady demand for any particular trade, and rates of freight in all directions are still being prevented from advancing to a fair level.

A slight demand was existing early in the week from Saigon to this port, and a couple of steamers succeeded in obtaining employment at 10 and 10½ cents respectively, but after fruitless attempts to procure more tonnage on that basis, the inquiry suddenly died out again, and whilst writing the former dulness and inactivity are once more prevalent.

From Saigon to Philippines a charter has been effected of a steamer for a part cargo at 25 cents, 2 discharging ports. Further shipments are not expected to go forward until middle of next month.

As for other business from Saigon, operations have been restricted to the settlement of one steamer of about 2,000 tons to Java, rate withheld.

From Java to Hongkong a middling-sized boat secured a sugar freight on lump sum terms.

Newchwang to Canton has had a few more charters at 22 and 23 cents, and Newchwang with option of 2 additional Northern ports to Amoy there has also been another settlement.

Coal Freights:—We hear of a charter from Pulo Laut to Hongkong at $2.75 only, and three fixtures are on record from Japan to the South.

Monthly:—Norwegian *Pronto* has been taken up by local Chinese for 2 months, rate being kept private. ss. *Solstad* is fixed for 2½ months at $4,500 for Philippine account, the boat being intended for the cattle trade.

Sail Freights:—There is nothing fresh to report.

Sail Tonnage loading or to load:—Brit. bark Eclipse, 1,968 tons, arrived 24th August. Brit. bark *Lowhill*, 1,950 tons, arrived 28th August.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailers:—Brit. bark *Lyndhurst* 3rd November for New York.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0½
Do. demand	2/0½
Do. 4 months' sight	2/0½
France—Bank T.T.	2.55
America—Bank T.T.	49½
Germany—Bank T.T.	108
India T.T.	153
Do. demand	153½
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74½
Singapore T.T.	14½ % prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	99
Java—Bank T.T.	122½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	2/1 1/16
6 months' sight L/C.	2/1 5/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	50½
4 months' sight do.	51½
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2.1 5/16
4 months' sight France	2.62½
6 months' sight "	2.65
4 months' sight Germany	2.15
Bar Silver	26½
Bank of England rate	7 %
Bank of France	3½ %
Sovereign	9.80

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OWING to the recent storms 400 junks capsized at the mouth of the Liao river and 200 persons perished.

THE s.s. *Kashing* picked up five shipwrecked Chinese off Swatow and brought the men to port last Thursday.

MR. F. Anderson returned to Shanghai on 17th inst. per R.M.S. *Empress of China* and was met at the jetty by a number of friends.

STATION leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant J. U. Hope, Royal Garrison Artillery, from 28th November to 11th December.

LIEUTENANT A. Gott, Inspector of Army Schools, arrived here from Singapore per s.s. *Nyanza* on 20th instant, on completion of inspection duty.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain William Armstrong, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be his honorary aide-de-camp, with effect from the 15th inst.

THE first of the avalanche has arrived. We are in receipt of an ornate wall calendar sent out by the Yorkshire Insurance Company, which is represented in Hongkong by the East Asiatic Trading Company.

SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT, Chief Justice of Hongkong, is expected back in Hongkong from his holiday on the 1st proximo, by the steamer *Aki Maru*. Sir Francis during his sojourn at Seoul was the guest of Prince Ito, the Resident-General.

AFTER considerable difficulty in selecting a suitable site for the Great Exhibition of Japan which is to be held in Tokio in 1912, the Aoyama parade ground, including the adjoining ground reserved by the Imperial House has at last been chosen. The grounds comprise the total area of about 350,000 tsubo.

WHILE playing on the bridge, which connects the living room of his house with the kitchen, a lad, Ma Yu by name, about six years of age, residing on the 2nd floor of 47, Nullah Lane, Wanchai, fell into the backyard—a distance of about thirty feet—last Saturday morning. He sustained a fractured skull and died almost instantly.

OUR Canton correspondent writes:—The Shan Hou Chu has granted the petition of the Shiu Wing Company for the monopoly of the shanpiu and pupiu lotteries at an annual royalty of $1,600,000 and a payment of a sum of $600,000 once and a monthly royalty of $30,000 to the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

THE Governor-in-Council has selected and appointed Kai Lung Wan Cemetery, situated on the east side of the Pokfulam Road at No. 10 Bridge, and containing about 53.50 acres, as a sufficient and proper place to be the site of, and to be used as a cemetery or burial ground for Chinese, from the first day of January, 1908; and it shall from that date, and until further notice, be deemed to be an authorised cemetery.

WE are informed that the official French morning contemporary *L'Echo de Tientsin*, has since Mons. de Geiter's departure for Paris on a six months' leave, been taken over by a syndicate of some fifteen of the leading French residents, and that Mons. Sandre de Touy is now secretary to the committee of direction. We wish our youngest contemporary every success in its new and increased sphere.—*China Critic.*

BEING in possession of a revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition was the charge against a trader named Mak Hing at the Police Court, last Friday. Accused arrived in the Colony on Thursday from Macao by the steamer *Sui Tai*. He was stopped on the wharf and searched for illicit opium. This he did not have, but in his trunk were found the revolver and ammunition. Mr. Hazeland made an order forfeiting the goods, and discharged the accused.

WONG FUK, a Hongkong lad, and consequently exempt from deportation, made his fifth appearance at the Police Court last Friday morning, charged with larceny, to which he pleaded guilty. Wong, who lived at Pokfoolum, broke into a farmer's house in the village on Thursday afternoon and stole a serge suit, which was valued at $1. He was seen leaving the house by the farmer, who seized him. Mr. Hazeland sent the thief to gaol for three months.

A MEETING of the Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy, last Tuesday afternoon, to consider an application from one Ching Honkey for an adjunct licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 13, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "The Connaught Hotel." Mr. F. A. Hazeland presided. The other Justices present were Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne and Mr. Bowen Rowlands. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the applicant. There was no police objection, and the application was granted.

AT the auction sales of race ponies held at the Dallas Horse Repository at Shanghai last week, the following were the best prices realized:—Controller, Tls. 415; Colorado, 350; Id Glory, 250; Maryland, 210; Caseler, 165; Valdor, 150; Tuscan, 200; Ladas, 125; Defender, 120; Columbia, 110; Bursch, 75; Recorder, 70; Fuchs, 65; and Lenius, 60; Corrie, Tls. 325; Starlight, 300; Mainstay, 260; Agra, 210; Modoc, 185; King Herod, 185; President, 85; Tiptop, 180; Salmon, 150; St. John, 150; Caseler, 150; Darling, 140; Pat, 135, and The Sapper, 130.

TSUI MO, a "boy" attached to the Shanghai cricket team, was charged at the Police Court, this morning (21st inst.), with unnecessarily blowing a police whistle, at West Point, this morning. It was stated that Tsui felt rather down-hearted over Shanghai's defeat by Hongkong, and last evening he decided to drown his sorrow—the loss of a *cumsha*. This he did right royally at Shek-tong-tsui. When he started for home at about two o'clock this morning, he, unconsciously, pulled out his police whistle, and started blowing it hard. A large crowd gathered around him, enjoying the proceedings. A policeman was soon on the scene. Inspector Collett informed the Court that such behaviour was common at West Point, and asked for a severe penalty. A fine of $5 was imposed.

THE entire community was deeply shocked to learn yesterday (8th inst.) afternoon of the suicide of Mr. Louis Faga. Mr. Faga, who had been in a state of depression all morning, consequent upon the receipt of news of financial disasters to his firm at home, was missing at the tiffin table when his messmates arrived for the mid-day meal. Upon inquiries and a search being made he was discovered lying on his bed in a pool of blood with a revolver grasped in his hand and a bullet wound through the centre of his forehead; death must have been instantaneous. The deceased was only 39 years of age but had lived many years in China, most of his time in the East having been spent in Hankow, where his sad end will be regretted by a large circle of friends.—*Hankow Daily News.*

MR. T. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong Jockey Club, returned to the Colony by the *Empress of China* last Wednesday. By the same steamer H.E. Sir Chen-tung Liang Cheng arrived *en route* to Canton to assume the presidentship of the Canton-Hankow railway.

THE carcases of forty-eight pigs which were seen floating at the eastern and western ends of the harbour yesterday afternoon (18th inst.) were picked up by the police. These pigs, readers will remember, formed part of the cargo of a junk, which was cut down by the Macao steamer *Heungshan* off Green Island, yesterday forenoon.

WE learn from Japanese contemporaries that the Kanegafuchi and Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Companies propose to raise jointly a foreign loan. Negotiations are said to be in progress between Mr. Loonen, representative of the East Asia Industrial Syndicate (formed by French and Belgian capitalists), and the spinning companies. The amount of the loan is said to be Y8,000,000 for the two companies, with interest at about 6 per cent.

LI CHAT, a street coolie, having no address, was convicted by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, last Wednesday, for armed robbery. Armed with a knife, accused was alleged to have "held up" a shop foki named Heung Lan, of 6, Sau On Lane, in Yee Yick Lane, on Tuesday night, and relieved him of his purse. He then took to his heels, but the victim pursued and captured him. His Worship pursed sentence of three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

THE marriage of Staff-Surgeon Henry Garnons Williams, of His Majesty's ship *Alacrity* with Teresa Mary, second daughter of the late Walter Pike, Esquire, of Cambourne and Plymouth, took place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Singapore, on Saturday, the 9th instant. The bride was given away by Mrs. Alma Baker, an old friend of the bride, and was attended by the pretty little Miss Baker as bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Father Maurice Watson, of H.M.S. *Kent*.

ON the morning of the 15th instant, a girl of about eighteen years of age, residing in the Central district, left her house, saying she was going to visit friends. She failed to return home that night or the following day. Last Sunday a report of her disappearance was made to Inspector Ritchie, at the Central Police Station, and a search was ordered, but without any result. Early on Monday morning, however, the girl's body was found floating in the harbour—off Murray Pier. Suicide is the only theory advanced at the present moment. Her remains were removed to the mortuary for burial.

ACCORDING to the *Japan Official Gazette*, the total amount of domestic bonds which remained unredeemed at the end of last month stood at Y1,078,404,082. This includes Y7,000,000 of Seoul-Fusan Railway debentures, Y3,000,000 Hokuyetsu Railway debentures, Y600,000 Sobu Railway debentures, Y1,000,000 Boso Railway debentures, Y400,000 Nanao Railway debentures, Y580,000 Tokushima Railway debentures, and Y42,930 Kwansai Railway debentures. The total amount of foreign bonds stood at Y1,164,701,222, which includes Y3,905,700 Hokkaido Colliery and Railway Company debentures, and Y9,763,000 Kwansai Railway debentures. Thus, the total national debt of Japan stood at Y2,244,105,306 at the end of last month.

WE understand from a Peking correspondent that the Central Government will stand firm and is about to inform the people engaged in opposing the British Corporation Loan that it is impossible for the Throne to cancel the Imperial Rescript authorizing the loan, as the honour of the Government is concerned. In the circumstances, therefore, further opposition would be considered as disobedience to the Imperial commands, which is the polite term for "rebellion." We further learn that H. E. Feng Ju-k'uei, Governor-designate of Chekiang, who is expected here from Peking in a few days' en route to Hangchow, has also received special instructions from the Throne to "stand firm and exhort the people of Chekiang to see the folly of opposing the Imperial will."—*N. C. D. News.*

U KUNG was at one time a *chap-siu* cook in San Francisco. He landed in the Colony several days ago on board the *China*, and, during his stay here, resided in a boarding-house in Coonaught Road Central. At about seven o'clock last Tuesday evening, U started for the Canton steamer's wharf to take passage to the land of his birth. On the way a *lukong* stopped him, and went through his luggage, finding one Winchester rifle, 300 rounds of ammunition, 80 rounds of revolver ammunition, fifteen boxes of caps and five tins of gunpowder—which U had purchased in America to protect himself against the West River pirates. Unfortunately for U he could produce no permit for the goods, and he was marched to the Central Police Station where he was held. On Wednesday morning, he was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, with carrying concealed ammunition. He was fined $250, and an order was issued confiscating the goods. Needless to say the fine was paid.

ANOTHER glaring instance of the imitation of foreign trade-marks has been brought to our notice. The "Eagle" pencils are so well-known that few people sharpening one for use would trouble to see whether the "E" is an "F," but a close scrutiny of some of the lead pencils put on the market in Japan will shew such to be the case. One has been sent for our inspection, and it certainly seems to constitute one of the grossest of the many gross frauds at present being perpetrated by unscrupulous Japanese traders. The wording stamped on the pencil is as follows:—FAGLF No. 2 FALE PENCIL CO. NEWYORK. These words printed on a pencil are calculated to deceive Europeans and Japanese alike, though as the quality of the Japanese imitation is inferior to the genuine article the fraud is likely to be discovered by foreigners—but that is poor consolation. We understand that the sample sent to us will be sent to the Eagle Pencil Company; but in view of recent decisions, what can that company do?—*Japan Chronicle.*

WHEN Dr. Li Ping-Fai returned to his home at 38, Shek-shan, Kowloon City, shortly after nine o'clock last night (22th inst) he found his front door open. Upon entering the house the disorderly condition of the front room was enough evidence to show him that burglars had visited the place some time during the night. Without losing much time the doctor made an inspection of the premises. On his way into a back room he happened to look behind him, and just at that moment he saw the form of a man sneaking out of the front door. The intruder, who carried a bundle under his arm, was seized. In the bundle was found eleven pieces of clothing and 122 in notes, the property of the doctor. The police were called, and the man, who gave the name of Chan Wa, a blacksmith, was removed to the Kowloon City Police Station. To-day, he put in an appearance before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks. Inspector Cameron prosecuted.

INSPECTOR Withers, of the Central Police Station, summoned a shopkeeper named Chang Hin Ting, of 9, Shau-ki-wan West, at the Police Court, last Tuesday, for storing dynamite in his shop with the permission of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade. Mr. Hazeland imposed a fine of $15.

BHOLA SINGH, an ex-policeman, was charged at the Police Court, this morning (19th inst.), by Inspector Mc Nardy, with trespassing in Yau-ma-ti Police Station this morning. Bhola said he went to see his old friends, who, strange to remark, were stationed in the New Territory. He saw the inspector-in-charge, however, with the result that he was locked up. Mr. Hazeland fined him $5.

WE are requested to publish the following paragraph: "The headmaster of the Cambay High School, and Mr. P. H. Mehta, the hon. secretary of the Cambay Free Library, have the honour to inform Mr. Abdially Abdul Karim, that the lot of seventy-one books (English and Gujrati) presented to the school and the library by him, on behalf of A Parsee Friend of Hongkong, have been duly accepted with thanks."

AT the instance of Inpector Keir of the Water Police Station, five boatmen belonging to cargo-boat No. 18.7, were charged at the Police Court, last Saturday, with dumping the dead body of Leung Yau, one of their *fokis*, into the harbour at noon on Friday. Evidence was taken, and the master of the cargo-boat alone was found guilty. He was fined $ 0, the alternative being two months' gaol, while the remainder were discharged.

MR. G. W. Gegg, of the Hongkong Horse Repository, prosecuted a mafoo named Wong Sing at the Police Court, last Monday morning, for the larceny of a horse rug, valued at $8. Accused, it was stated, removed the rug from one of the horse boxes at about nine o'clock on Sunday night. He was proceeding to leave the premises with the rug folded under his arm when he was stopped by the watchman. Mr. Hazeland sent accused to gaol for three weeks.

THE *Asahi* learns from Vladivostok that there has been a mutiny among the troops on Russian island. Details are concealed, but it is believed that one General was killed. An anti-Semitic persecution is contemplated in view of the fact that Jewish female students had instigated the mutiny. Forty-five bluejackets only of all the mutineers are now surviving. The proprietor of a Vladivostok paper has been summoned before the prefectural government.

MR. KOBAYASHI, the manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, was summoned last Tuesday at the Police Court, by Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station, under the Licensing Ordinance. The defendant, it would appear, has a grocer's licence to sell intoxicating liquors at 27, Praya East, and, according to the Ordinance, it was defendant's duty to put up a sign, showing that liquors were sold on the premises. This he failed to do, and consequently he was called upon to show cause why it was not done. The case was remanded.

KWOK KING YAN, a tailor, of 6, Chung Hing Street, was awakened at about five o'clock this morning (21st inst.) by a noise made in his cubicle. Gently turning over on his side he saw a man disappearing under his bed. Kwok grabbed the individual by the collar of his coat and shook him. The intruder, more dead than alive from fright, behaved like a lamb and condescended to be handed over to a lukong. On a chair in his room Kwok found a pair of his trousers nicely packed up for removal. The thief, Leung Chong, a hawker, of 6, Chung Hing Lane pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary at the Police Court to-day. Sequel: Three weeks' gaol—four hours' stocks.

A FARMER recently down from the interior, residing at 127, Tervois Street, was arrested last Thursday afternoon for creating a disturbance in Hollywood Road. The farmer, it would appear, got jammed in a crowd near the Chinese recreation ground. In attempting to get free of the mob one shoe—several sizes too big for him—went astray. He returned amongst the crowd, and, while groping for the missing foot-wear in the middle of the street, someone rolled him over on his back. The noise the farmer made attracted a lukong, who removed him to the Central Police Station, on a charge of disorderly behaviour. To the surprise of everybody when the man was searched fifty-five pieces of counterfeit coin were found on him. He was detained. On Friday morning, he appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in the Police Court, to answer the more serious charge. He could not explain coming into possession of the base money and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

THE *Manila Times* of 16th inst. says:—The Chinese cruiser *Hai Chi* left port shortly before noon to day, amid the din of Chinese gongs and musical instruments and the booming of cannon. Yesterday afternoon Commodore Shin was presented with three sterling silver loving cups and a writing desk set of the same material, by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The presentation ceremonies took place on board the cruiser, and were simple and impressive. The cups were purchased from the Estrella del Norte jewellery store. The Chinese Consul, the president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and many other prominent Chinese went out in launches this morning to wish the Commodore and his officers bon voyage. As the big ship swung around, her bow pointing Corregidorward, the rattling of the anchor chain and booming of the five inch Maxim saluting the *Wilmington* were drowned in the deafening noise of hundreds of Chinese gongs aboard the launches and the lusty shrieks of the *Hai Chi's* crew acknowledging the magnificent send-off.

ONCE again the danger of foreign ladies walking at night, without escort through the disgracefully ill-lit Hill roads of Kobe has been brought to our notice. Last evening (8th inst.), about seven o'clock, two foreign ladies were walking up the Hill, and just as they had passed the German Bakery a Japanese suddenly sprang out and attempted to snatch a gold watch which one of the ladies was wearing. Fortunately the lady had her coat buttoned, and the thief was unable to obtain a hold of the watch. The lady, however, gave her assailant a vigorous push which sent him to the ground, and both ladies called for assistance. In the meantime the Japanese had regained his feet and escaped up one of the narrow side turnings close by. We have so often called attention in these columns to the disgraceful state of the Hill roads that it seems almost useless to renew the protest, but in these days when so much is heard of the "improvement of Kobe" it is to be regretted that nothing is heard of any suggestion to provide adequate street-lighting arrangements on the Hill. We understand that the lady who was assaulted last evening was in a state of collapse when she reached home, and in addition to the nervous shock received a heavy blow upon the chest from the ruffian when he attempted to snatch the watch.—*Japan Chronicle.*

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